The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,179, New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.52 / Single Copy for Cash ....As. 4

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Bombay, 28th September 1861.

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THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer TILLY, Capt. GETHING, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, positively on MONDAY the 27th instant, at 5 P. M.

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FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee on TUESDAY the 28th instant.

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23rd January 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the fine A. I. S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, of 599 Tons and 150 horse power, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail expected about the 26th instant. For freight or passage apply to

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Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 9 A. M. precisely.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 24th January 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office.
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port on MONDAY, the 27th January, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 24th January 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

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FOR SALE.

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CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Cleadon*, G. R. FENTIC, master, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

MARTIN YOUNG & Co.,
Agents for the *Cleadon*.

23rd January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Ramillies*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Vittoria*, from London, are requested to sent off boats for the same as it comes to hand; failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL CASSELS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, Jame Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they left the ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the *20th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close, —and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

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Corrected up to 1st November.
THE MADRAS ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.
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Corrected up to 1st of October.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January* 2.

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Miliary Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December* 28.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December* 25.

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January* 2.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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THE following Views taken in Switzerland and Savoy are in the best style of Coloured Lithography, and are mounted for framing.

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CHAMMOUNY.
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CAUB AND PFALLTZ.
CHATEAU DE CHILLON.
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JUNG TRAN.
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NOTICE.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY 24th instant,) being appointed for the Public Meeting in the TOWN HALL, the Banks have agreed to close Office at NOON, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late PRINCE CONSORT.

For the Bank of Bombay,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary.
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JOHN SKINNER, Agent, Bombay.
For the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited,
H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager, Bombay.
For the Commercial Bank of India,
R. ANGUS, Manager, Bombay.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
HARRY JOHN, Agent, Bombay.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
A. MORRISON, Agent, Bombay.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager, Bombay.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We request you will be good enough to convene a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, on as early a day as may be practicable, for the purpose of adopting an address of condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the lamented death of Her Illustrious Consort, Prince Albert. We have the honor to be, &c.

G. R. Clerk,
W. R. Mansfield,
Henry Reeves,
W. E. Frere,
A. D. Robertson,
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,
Juggonath Sunkersett,
Bomanjee Hormusjee,
Mahomed Yusuf Moorgay,
Cowasjee Jehangeer,
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,
George G. Wellesley,
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H. Somerville,
R. Strong,
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James Hunter,
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R. Latham,
George Hamilton,
A. Fulcher,
W. F. Marriott,
M. R. Westropp,
Ramchunderow Appa, Chief of Jamkundy,
Framjee Nesserwanjee,
W. Loudon,
John Wilson,
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
Madhowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur.
J. Gibbs,
Abdul Dalir Khan, Nawab of Savanoor,
Abdool Majid Khan,
Abdool Kheir Khan,
Moosa Khan,
Venayek Wassudew,
Bhawoo Dajee,
Venayekrow Juggonathjee,
Narayen Dinanath,
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee,
Ramrow Bhimajee,
Wassudew Pandurung,
Candass Narrindass,
Percy W. Mitcheson,
Munguldas Nuthoobhoy,
A. B. Boswell,
John Connon,
Henry Prescott,
J. P. Hughlings,
Munmohundas Davidas,
J. M. Maclean,
Captain C. H. Boyè,
A. Taylor,
Bhasker Soonderjee,
D. J. Kennelly.
Limjee Maneckjee,
Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy,
Byramjee Jejeebhoy,
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee,
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee,
Dinshajee Maneckjee Petit,
Merwanjee Framjee,
Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit,
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett,
Krushnarow Wasadew,
Vurjeewundass Madhewdas,
Kuliandas Mohundas,
B. White,
George Birdwood,
A. H. Curtis,
N. S. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,
James Sidney E. Manly,
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and many others.

In compliance with the above requisition, I convene a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the Town Hall, on Friday the 24th Instant, at half-past three o'clock P. M.

W. LOUDON, Sheriff.

Bombay, 22nd January 1862.

HERBERT & Co. Rampart Row, have received by the mail steamer, a large assortment of Photographic Portraits of the *Carte-de-visite* size, with a splendid assortment of Albums, plain and richly illuminated, of all sizes, from Rs. 10 to 50 each.

Prince Albert,—Princess Alice,—Princess Beatrice,—Princess of Prussia,—Duchess of Cambridge,—Princess Mary of Cambridge,—The four Napoleons,—Grand Duchess Constantine,—Emperor of Austria,—Empress of Austria,—Grand Duchess of Baden,—King of Portugal,—Lady Palmerston,—Garibaldi,—Count Cavour, —Sir William Gomm,—Lord Haris,—Sir Henry Lawrence,—Sir Hope Grant,—Viscount Gough,—Rajah Brook,—Lord Palmerston,—Lord Stanley,—Earl Russell,—Earl Derby,—Lord Brougham,—Duke of Newcastle,—Duke of Manchester,—Duke of Cambridge,—Lord Dundonald,—General Evans,—Sir Robert Peel,—Sir Benjamin Disraeli,—Sir Charles Wood, R. Cobden, &c. &c.

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Dr. Brewster,—Professor Faraday,—Robert Stevenson,—Brunnel,—Harriet Becher Stowe,—Mrs. Yelverton,—Blondin, &c. &c.

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Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

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AN Assortment just received; the first ever imported into Bombay.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

Sale of a Coffee Plantation on the Kotagherry Ghaut.

W. E. SCHMIDT will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at Ootacamund, on SATURDAY the 8th February 1862 at 12 o'clock noon, the Coffee Plantation and Estate of Anacuttee on the Kotagherry Ghaut. The Property consists of upwards of 500 acres of Lands, with abundance of water for irrigating, pulping, &c. The Plantation contains between sixty-five, and seventy thousand plants in thriving condition, most of which will be in bearing next year. The Title Deeds, Plan, &c. can be seen, and further particulars obtained on reference to W. E. Schmidt.

Ootacamund, 20th Dec. 1861.

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John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(*With power to add to their number.*)

Manager.
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
Sub-Manager.
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

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Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

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Carriages to be ordered at half past 10.

No smoking allowed in the Building.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th January, will take place an Extraordinary Representation, especially for Native Ladies. No Gentlemen admitted except attendants on the Ladies.

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DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.

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RASPAIES' French Cholera Mixture.

TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.

DR. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.

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MEMORIAL TO COLONEL RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Central Committee at Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the purpose of erecting to the late Colonel BAIRD SMITH, Memorials in the Cathedral at Calcutta and in the Church of Lasswade, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish; I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

List of Subscriptions already received.

James N. Fleming, Esq.	Rs.	30
Michael A. Scott, Esq.	,,	30
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	,,	30
R. Hannay, Esq.	,,	30
James Bevis, Esq.	,,	30
H. Brooke, Esq.	,,	30
John Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
W. R. Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
Henry D. Cartwright, Esq.	,,	30
Robert Angus, Esq.	,,	30
F. Martin, Esq.	,,	30
R. Latham, Esq	,,	30
George Hamilton, Esq.	,,	30
Julius Achenbach, Esq.	,,	30
D. H. Cama, Esq.	,,	30
J. P. Cornforth, Esq.	,,	30
J. Tanner, Esq.	,,	30
C. J. Robinson, Esq.	,,	30
R. Strong, Esq.	,,	30
J H. Gildemeister, Esq.	,,	30
H. John, Esq.	,,	30
John Campbell, Esq.	,,	30
Clement D. Leggatt, Esq.	,,	30
W. Sim, Esq.	,,	30
A. F. Wallace, Esq.	,,	30
John Farrar, Esq.	,,	30

Further subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

H. BROOKE,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce,
21st January 1862.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company has been removed from Apollo Street, No. 6, to No. 20, Medow Street, opposite to Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

COMMISSION AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for an Out-station, DRAFTSMEN and SURVEYORS.—also a duly qualified European to Superientend the Manufacture and burning of Bricks.

TO BE LET.

AN UPPER PART of a HOUSE, situated in the Fort, well adapted for an office or a Dwelling place. Bell Lane, No. 2.

STABLING for four Horses and one Gharee in the Fort in single Stalls or otherwise. Address "X." care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET.

From the 1st of January next.

THE Premises at No. 10, Forbes Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Herbert & Co. Apply to S. TYABJEE, & Co.

9, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET.

From the 1st February next.

THE SECOND STORY OF A HOUSE on the verge of the Esplanade, next to the Small Cause Court. Apply at the Premises.

TO BE LET.

THE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as the "Elphinstone Lodge," situated at Malabar Hill, in an airy locality, with a number of out-houses, For particulars apply to HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE Butteewalla Sons & Co., No. 86, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.

THE FIRST STORY, with adjoining ROOMS, of the *Printers' Press*, No. 10, Military Square, Fort, either for office, residence of single gentlemen, or godowns. Terms moderate. Apply at the premises.

TO LET.

A LARGE BUNGALOW of good accommodation, on the sea side, situate at Middle Colaba, opposite to Colaba Naval Sanatarium. Apply to Mr. COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVER, near the Oriental Bank, Fort.

TO BE LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.'s Cotton Screws.

Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO BE LET,

With immediate entrance.

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, and suitable for a Family, with Stable and Outhouses, situated at Grant Road, without the Fort, and with supply of Vehar Water.

Apply to MANOCKJEE JEETHRAJEE, opposite Cowasjee Patell's Tank, or to Messrs. DOSSABHOY and BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.

ZINC AND TIN-LINED PACKING CASES, English-made and in good condition.

Apply to the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, lately cost upwards of Rs. 400: now offered at 300.

Apply to "A. B." care of the Office of this Paper.

JUST LANDED,

In good order, ex Lady Bebington,

WILLIAMS AND OROIS'S UNEQUALLED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Very moderately priced for cash on delivery. Apply to S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.

23, Apollo Street.

HERBERT & Co. have opened their premises in Rampart Row, No. 2 and will carry on their extensive business as heretofore, dealing in all kinds of Scientific Instruments, Stationery, Books, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Engineers' and Surveyors' Requisites, &c., &c., of which a large and varied stock will always be kept on hand.

By every Mail H. & Co. are constantly receiving from their London Export House, Stationery, Music, Travellers' Requisites, newly published Books, portable instruments and manafactures of novel discovery, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of their Customers

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS.

Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge.

BABOOLA TANK ROAD, MAZAGON.

C. S. & SONS take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the Office of the Executive Engineer Dewas and Beaura Section of the Bombay and Agra Road, an Accountant, Salary Rupees sixty five per month. Candidates for the Situation to apply to the Auditor of Public Works Accounts.

W. R. DICKINSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Auditor Public Works Accounts.

Town Hall, 23rd Jan. 1862.

ICE HOUSE NOTICE.

TO RAILWAY AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—Just landed and for sale, a small Invoice of Deal Planks, and Boards of varying thickness: also a lot of Railway Sleepers, Burnatized to guard against Decay or White ants.

For samples and particulars apply to.

JAMES REYNELL,
Bombay Ice House.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 1,253 Teak Logs belonging to the Cochin Government of which 794 are at Ernacollum and 459 at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till Monday the 17th February 1862, and will be open on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Logs at the two Depôts [Ernacollum and Ponany] may be tendered for either jointly or separately, but the Tenders must be for the whole quantity at either Depôt, and should specify, at the option of the parties tendering, either a rate per Candy all round or a rate per Candy of each Class.

4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar Measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ English Inches.

5. The Timber belongs to the undermentioned Classes, and is classed as follows:—

Length.			Thickness.		
3rd Class	16 to 19¾	Koles.	12	Borrels and upwards.	
4th do.	12 to 15¾	do.	10	do.	do.
5th do.	8 to 11¾	do.	8	do.	do.
6th do.	6 to 7¾	do.	5	do.	do.

6. The Class of each Log to be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, but, for these latter, a deduction of 15 per cent. from the price of the whole quantity will be allowed after the completion of the measurement.

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

8. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

9. Any further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin,
10th January 1862.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT,

Church Gate Street, two doors from the Cathedral.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

LOST,

A BLACK SKY TERRIER DOG, with long hair. Whoever finds and returns the same to DOSSABHOY BAZONJEE, Dubash's Bungalow at Chowpatee, or at his Office in Nesbit Lane, Fort, will receive a reward of Ten Rupees, and any person retaining possession of said Dog after this Notice will be prosecuted.

DOSSABHOY BAZONJEE,
Dubash.

T. WILLIAMSON.

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER,

HAIR CUT at the Shop	Rs.	1
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A Supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites, and Medical Specifics on hand.

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials

Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotian. Price Rs. 3 per quart.

Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, warranted to cure the Asthma in 15 days at furthest, Rs. 2½ per 1 dozen packets.

Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2 per dozen.

No. 31, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,

At the Godowns of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.,

IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. Eighty-five each.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of very superior Calcutta GUNNY BAGS. Apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
No. 12, Apollo Street.

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PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles, Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,

Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to

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FROCK, MORNING, and DRESS COATS, of Superfine Lady's Black, Blue, and Clarendon Cloths, are offered at the REALLY REASONABLE price of Rs. 40 each.

The above are warranted to be of the best Make and Fit.

S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.,
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1st November 1861.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 5 P. M.

The attendance of the friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

Bombay, 21st January 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

WILSON & Co. beg to inform the Public that they are running Transits from Ootacamund to Sankerrydrug and vice versa.

Ponies, Tonjons, Palkees, Munchiels, &c. to be had on application to their Agent at Metapollium.

Ootacamund, 23rd December 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Mercantile Community and Public of Bombay are respectfully informed, that the Undersigned have established themselves as Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Having taken suitable Premises in Hummum Street, and possessing a thorough knowledge of their profession which they intend conducting *upon the English system*, they trust by studying the interests of their Constituents, to receive a liberal share of Public support.

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FOR SALE—a 30-Horse Power Stationary High Pressure Engine, with two Cornish Boilers and all necessary connections.

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Captain J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN, Esq., Secretary.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

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ORDERS for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

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4th November 1861.

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The Pommade Antidartrisue should be employed at the same time. 20,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

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The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pommade will effect a cure in three days.

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For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full instructions accompany each object. Be carephato observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, ful rmacian, Paris, are affixed to each article.

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NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently refurnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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Memoirs of the Empress Catherine II. ...	4	12
Life of Admiral Viscount Exmouth	1	12
Narratives of Peril, &c., 2 vols.	3	0
Coleridge's Aides to Reflection	1	12
The Merchant's and Banker's Commercial Pocket Guide	1	8
Correspondence of Gray and Mason	9	0
Geber's General Anatomy, 2 vols.	15	0
Humphrey's Manual of British India	1	12
The Wonders of the Heavens, By F. S. Williams	1	4
The Science of Arithmetic By Cornwell and Fitch	3	8
The Cottage History of England...	1	8
The Spirit of the Holly	0	12
Cat and Dog, a story, coloured illust. ...	2	8
Political and Social Economy L'Histoire de Gil Blas	3	0
Manuel Pereira, By F. G. Adams	2	0
Freedley's Practical Treatise on Business ...	2	4
Records of Anderbrook	3	8
Dr. Lardner's Animal Physiology for Schools...	2	12
De Cressy	2	0
The Parable of the Sower, By Brown	2	0
The Medical Vocabulary, By Dr. Fowler ...	3	12
Russia and Turkey	1	8
Adventures of Julio Arnouf	2	4
Daily Meditations, By Bowen	2	0
Israel in Egypt	3	12
Regnault's Crystallography	2	0
A Larantee Journey through Eastern Russia...	3	8
Russel's Modern Europe epitomised	3	12
London in 1854; a New Guide for Strangers of all Nations, with a map of London ...	1	12
Law of Bankers' Cheques &c.	1	12
The Christian Graces, By Rev. W. Trail, A. M. ...	3	4
England and Russia, By Dr. Hamel	10	0
Glasscok's Naval Officers' Manual	6	8
Quekett's Lectures on Histology	1	8
Wellington's Career, By E. B. Hamley ...	1	8
Essays in Philosophy, By Fraser	4	12
A. Month in the Forests of France, By the Hon. G. F. Berkley. With coloured illust. ...	5	8
Travels of an Arab Merchant, By Bayle St. John	1	8
Life in Tuscany, By Crawford, with coloured illustration	6	12
Curiosities of Literature, By Disraeli, 3 vols. ...	9	0
Hamilton's Cæsar's Commentaries, Latin English	4	12
Osborn's Quedah	6	12
Letter from Spain, By Kenyon	1	12
Ivar: or the Skjuts Boy, By Emilie Carlen ...	1	12
Vicissitudes of Italy	3	8
Lewell Pastures, 2 vols.	5	4
Valentine Duval	5	12
Unprotected Females in Sicily, Calabria, and on the top of Mount Etna, with coloured illustration	4	12
Nineveh, By R. G. Pote, Esq.	1	12
A Journal kept in Turkey and Greece	7	8
The British Controversialist and Literary Magazine, 1859...	2	4
The Satires of Juvenalis	2	4
Recreative Science, 2 vols.	4	8
Lett's Sermon Register	2	4
Popular Rhymes of Scotland, By Robt. Chambers	3	8
Whittaker's improved edn. of Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England	4	0
Fables de la Fontaine	3	0
Capenter's Manual of Physiology	7	12
Sermons, on the State of the Dead; Past, Present, and Future, By Revd. G. P. Badger, Chaplain, Bombay	3	0
The Confessions of a Catholic Priest	3	0
Hope Deferred, Not Lost; a narrative of Missionary Effort in South America, in connexion with the Patagonian Missionary Society. Edited by the Rev. G. P. Despard, B. A. Honorary Secretary	3	12
Sabbath Evening Readings, or the New Testament, Collosians and Thessalonians, by the Rev. J. Cumming, D. D., F. R. S. E. ...	3	4
Life Thoughts. By H. W. Beecher, cheap edn. complete	2	4
Do. do. second series, being notes from Plymouth Pulpit, by Augustus Moore...	1	12
Basket of Fragments: Notes from Sermons preached by the late Rev. T. J. Creation, Northamptonshire, by the author of "Scripture Stories," &c.	1	8
Notes, Critical, Illustrative, and Practical on the Book of Job with a new translation and an introductory dissertation, by the Rev. A. Barnes	1	8
Five Sermons on the five Points. Preached during Lent 1856, by W. Parks, B. A. ...	1	8
A Short View of the whole Scripture History, &c. &c., By I. Watts, D. D.	1	12
Scripture Proverbs for the Young, by Ingram Cobbin, A. M., author of the "Child's Commentator," &c.	1	8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 24th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Business was done yesterday on lower terms, the rate fo Bank Bills being 2s. 0 9/16d.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0⅞d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0 7/16d.
Calcutta	sight	100¼
Madras	30 do. do.	99¾
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213½ per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		ex Div.
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ⅌ cent	67 to 68 Prm
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	23 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	95
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13¼
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	29¼
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	3 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.8.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 ⅌ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [⅌ Anm.	Rs. 500 ⅌ sh. [Prem. nom.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 875 Div
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company............	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan............	86¼
,, Loan 1835-36............	86¼
,, Loan 1842-43............	86¼
,, Loan 1854-55............	86¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan............	98¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.........	105¼ to 105½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each....................	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes............	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus....................	,, 250	do.
Mexican Dollars....................	,, 227	do.
German Crowns....................	,, 213¼	do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204	
Bar Silver....................	,, 106	
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)......	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)......	£2 12s. 6d.	£2 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d.	Nominal.
,, (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.	£2 12s. 6d.
To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.	
To China	Rs. 10 offd.	
To Clyde	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 22nd 1862.)

COTTON :		Per candy.
Broach, Surat, and Jumboosur, (new) *nom.* at	Rs.	160 to 162
Dhollera, Bhownuggur, (new)..................	,,	164 to 166
Oomravuttee (new)	,,	160 to 162
Bursee, (new)	,,	150 to 152
Khandeish, (new)	,,	142 to 144
Mangalore, (new)..................	,,	148 to 150
Varawul, (new)	,,	148 to 150
Compta, (new)..................	,,	163 to 164
Sawginned Dharwar	,,	216 to 218

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1510 to 1515.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish ......at	Rs.	5-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-10 to 6-12 ,,
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White)	,,	33 to 34

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the week ending Tuesday, 21st January 1862.

Years.	Passes Granted. Up to 4th Jan 1862.	Passes Granted. From 5th to 16th Jan. 1862.	Passes Granted. Total.	Imported into Bombay. Up to 14th Jan. 1862.	Imported into Bombay. From 15th to 21st Jan. 1862.	Imported into Bombay. Lost on the Road.	Imported into Bombay. Total Imported.	Exported by Sea. Up to 14th Jan. 1862.	Exported by Sea. From 15th to 21st Jan. 1862.	Exported by Sea. Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.											
For 1859-60 .... Chests.	...	...	*42,961	...	...	8¼	*43,975¾	43,899	...	43,899	76¼
,, 1860-61 .... ,,	...	...	*40,703	...	...	79	*40,624	37,238	2	37,240	3,384
,, 1861-62 .... ,,	1,509	639	2,148	216	244	1	460	31	...	31	429
AT AHMEDABAD.											
For 1859-60 .... Chests.	...	...	*4,683	...	...	...	*4,683	4,664	...	4,664	19
,, 1860-61 .... ,,	...	...	*4,168	...	...	18¼	*4,149¾	2,957	...	2,957	1,192¾
,, 1861-62 .... ,,	7	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...

Detail of Exports from 15th to 21st Jan. 1862.

OF THE SEASON 1859-60. Chests. None.

OF THE SEASON 1860-61.
Per Pattimer "Allimdutt" 2
Total... 2

OF THE SEASON 1861-62. None.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.

N.B.— The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

Bombay Custom House, 22nd January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London, at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
,, 3 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
,, 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
on demand .... }
On Scotland do. .... } 1s. 11⅝d. do.
On Ireland do. .... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅝d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 3 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice............ 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCES.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of............ ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody............ ½ per cent.

Hours of business............ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday............ 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
,, 3 do. .... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand .... 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
On Scotland do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
On Ireland do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11⅝d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn .... 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ percent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle Street, London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
———— *Deputy Chairman.*
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
3 months' sight not under £20, at 2s. 0d. ,,
2 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On demand .... at 1s. 11⅝d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 percent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

January 3rd, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

HEAD OFFICE..................... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER.................. M. BALFOUR, Esq., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay .... H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras...... E. MORRISS, Esq.
do. do. *Agra* ...... W. BIRKS, Esq.
do. do. *Kurrachee*... R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. do. *Lahore* ...... HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do. do. *Umritsur* ... T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. do. *Hong-kong*... H. NOBLE, Esq.
do. do. *Shanghai* ... H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.................. 2s. 0¼d.
,, 4 months' sight.................. 2s. 0⅛d.
,, 3 months' sight.................. 2s.
,, 2 months' sight.................. 1s. 11⅞d.
,, 1 month's sight.................. 1s. 11¾d.
On demand ....
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11⅝d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11⅝d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 23	Cameronian............	Sadler...	Liverpool 10 Aug.
	Red Jacket	Billing.........	Mauritius 9 Dec.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen..	Surat 22 Jan.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 23	Excellent..............	Davies	Liverpool.
	Shaw Allum	Clarke	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac,* from Surat.—Dr. Mackenzie, and several natives.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Cospatrick,* C. Scott, bound to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China,* for China, &c.
Ship *Mohideenbux,* for Colsagurpatam.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Sebastopol.—1,065 tons and 15 cwt. Steam Coals.

From London.

Cleadon.—27 cases Papers, 20 packages Spirits, 25 bales yarn, 21 cases Wine, 8 cases Champaigne, 600 casks Beer, 20 cases Soap, 514 packages Bridge-works, 35 cases Matches, 20 cases Lametta, 15 casks Cochineals, 2 cases Musical Instruments, 5 cases Earthenware, 1,056 bars Railway Iron, 2,136 Iron Fish Plates, 2,066 bars Swedish Iron, 2,904 packages Merchandise, 9 packages Samples.

From Marseilles.

Reine des Anges.—1 case Hats, 150 tons Lead Pig.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Thursday, 23rd January 1862.

For London.

Seafield.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 151 cwt., Gowabhoy Chandoobhoy ; 87 cases A. Gum, 233¾, 113 cases Olibaaum, 245¼ cwt., Heerjee Bhimsee.

Gosforth.—1 case Furniture, John Mahomed Sooliman.

Agricola.—223 packages Saltpetre, 413 maunds, Mahomed Ally; 668 bags Linseed, 1,002 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy ; 50 casks Jingely Oil, 205¼ cwt. 4 lbs., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Her Majesty.—500 bags Linseed, 875 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Caroline Agnes.—Loose E. Teeth, 7 cwt. 4 lbs., 13 pieces Moye Teeth, 15 lbs., Sacoor Futtabboy ; 8 cases Heerabola, 18 cwt., Godoo Nanjee ; 304 pieces E. Teeth, 12 cwt. 17 lbs., E. Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.

Lauderdale.—70 cases Olibanum, 155 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass and Co.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the North.—2 half bales Cotton, 3½ cwt., Lawrence and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Poonja ; Loose Country Bones, 27 cwt., Jooma Natha.

Mindora.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Seedick Hajee Woosman ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Uncas.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram ; 640 bundles Coir Yarn, 94½ cwt., Withuldass Goculdass ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Cursondass Madowdass.

Natolia.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee ; 50 bales Wool, 165¼ cwt., Jacob Savoo and Co. ; 35 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Courjee Preamjee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Nursy Gopalljee.

Typhoon.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Golam Hosen Teza ; 225 bags Linseed, 337½ cwt., Govind Hurry.

Amoor.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., George S. King and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nannabhoy ; 180 bales Cotton, 630 cwt., Nussy Wookerda ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Silisia.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dinshaw, Maneckjee ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Gangjee Damoder ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Charger.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co. ; 24 bales Wool, 72 cwt., 55 bales Cotton, 185 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co. 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 34 cases Gum A. 96¼ cwt., Giedhur Roopchund ; 225 bales Cotton, 789¼ cwt., Luxmidass Hunsraz ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Vudhman Poonsee and Co. ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Courjee Ludha.

General Neill.—31 bales Wool, 93 cwt., Canjee Hemraz ; 65 bales Cotton, 227¼ cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee ; 166 bales Cotton, 581 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Startled Fawn.—305 bales Cotton, 1,067½ cwt., Courjee Ludha ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., 50 bales Wool, 158 cwt., Bhimjee Girthur and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—1,026 bundles Coir Yarn, 123 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Nensee Damjee.

Herald.—435 bundles Coir Yarn, 95 cwt., Dewjee Hunsraz ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pursotum Tersy ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tirbhoovundass Juggeevundass ; 125 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Dewjee Vurria.

Protector.—902 bundles Coir Yarn, 108 cwt., Sorabjee Cooverjee Shawyer and Co.

For Belle Isle.

Esperance.—14 cases Bird's Feathers, Morarbhoy Hurgovan.

For Havre.

Helen Morrow.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Damjee Gocul.

For Aden.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 case Sundries, Panachund Pursotum ; 2 bundles Surat Colored Silk, 600 lbs., Damoder Ranchod.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 case Cigars, Remington and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—8 chests M. Opium, 274 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghae.

Shaw Allum.—4 boxes Gold, 1,300 tolas, Hajee Esmall

Steamer *China.*—5 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Choonilall Dulcharam.

For Singapore.

Steamer *China.*—2 bales E. Piece Goods, Jumnadass Hurrivurlub ; 1 case Silk Handkerchiefs, 77 pieces Volkart Brothers.

For Penang.

Steamer *China.*—2 boxes Company Rupees, Forbes and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *China.*—1 case Corals, 7 bundles, Volkart Brothers ; 1 box Real Pearls, Mahomed Mirza Mohideen ; 125 packages Cloves, 166 cwt., Goculdass Lalljee ; 1 case Apparel, R. Frith.

Catherine Glen.—22 bags P. Mother of Pearl Shells 50 cwt., Canjee Lilladhur.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Persian Gulf.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton......... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Andaman Islands
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... Bombay. (in dock)
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William... Out of Commission
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ... Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... Calcutta.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White...... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Zanzibar.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

658 Agricola—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Jan. 18)
531 Cassibelanus—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Jan. 16)
501 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1064 Castilian—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5.)
810 Gosforth, A. Shaw—Grey & Co. (c. l. Dec. 16)
1199 Cospatrick, Scott—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
980 Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1270 King Lear, Condoce—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
629 Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
891 Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

1112 Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co,
850 Lauderdale, Bowers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)
237 Robert Lowe (s), Congabten—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

860 Amoor, J. Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 19)
1060 Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 30)
972 Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)
Dinon (c. l. Jan. 23)
519 Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.
970 General Neil, Clark.—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Jan. 9)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1195 Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
1331 Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
643 Moreno, White—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)
1149 Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.
1075 Natolia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 13)
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co. (c.l. Jan. 9)
1272 Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1669 Queen of the North—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
623 Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co. (c. l. Jan. 20)
787 Silesia, Martin—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
573 Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co.
1164 Startled Fawn, Lauther—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c l. Jan. 9)
1316 Typhoon, White—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. Dec. 12)
560 Venetia, Bowen—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)

FOR RICE PORTS.

845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
669 Moskwa, Thul—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

394 Helen Morrow, Mather—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)

FOR BELLE ISLE FOR ORDERS.

396 Esperance, Nicolos—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR CHINA.

1900 China, R. Curling. (c. l. Jan. 23)
815 Ophir, Howard—D. H. Cama & Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

356 Amherst, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 20)
789 H. B. Mildmay, Webb—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR AKYAB.

829 Redan, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1351 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur. (c. l. Jan. 14)
819 Futtay Rahamon—Woosman Wydina. (c. l. Jan. 10)
524 Morning Star, J. Taverner—Canjee Lilladhur.
1185 Shaw Allum, Clark—F. M. Essa & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)

FOR MAURITIUS.

345 Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. Jan. 18)
Perry, Nacoda. (c. l. Dec. 27)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Latiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR JUDDA.

513 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. E. Cadoo. (c. l. Dec. 9)
800 Futtay Sultan,—H. J. Noor Mahomed. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR COLSAGURPATAM.

95 Mohideenbux, Nacoda—Kosoo Pragon. (c. l. Jan. 13)

FOR KURRACHEE.

365 Governor Higginson (s),—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
Scindian, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)

FOR MALABAR COAST.

450 Tilly (s) C. Gething—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1200 Salsette, Burn—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)

NOT FIXED.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.
900 Allum Ghir, G. Henderson—H. A. Noor Mahomed.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
530 Anna Henderson, Reiffe—W. Nicol & Co.
609 Aspasia, Lamb—W. Nicol & Co.
1068 Black Eagle, Mearnes—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.
900 Cameronian. Sadler—Leggatt & Co.
2020 Challenge, Thorndike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
936 Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.
853 Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.
450 Colbert, Bommclar—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.
344 Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.
832 Crescent City, Garrett—A. H. Huschke & Co.
300 Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.
398 Dunsandle, Ginder—Remington & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.
582 Euphemus, Shepherd—H. E. Adon.
1201 Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
508 Kossuth, P. L. Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
635 Lancefield, (s) A. Hutchinson—Remington & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda.—Jairam Sewjee.
Lezard, Rebberd—S. Tyebjee & Co.
1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
829 Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co.
91 Mohidin, Sumdanee—Nacodh Apa Nana.
Nantis, Nacodo.—C. S. Sons & Co.
366 Narsee, White H. A. Sidik.
784 Niobe, Lindholm.
891 Prince of Wales, Winkler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.
740 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.
470 Rattlesnake, Barker—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Red Jacket, Billing.
Reine des Auges, Verras.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
938 Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
371 Snowdrop, Armstrong—Finlay Scott & Co. (in Dock.)
591 Southern Cross, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.
74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lailjee.
926 Sunbeam, O'dell.
764 Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1275 Ticonderoga, Sloughton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1069 Thornhill, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
1800 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co.
543 Tropic Bird, Dawson—Wallace & Co.
999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
848 Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1000 Ganges, Sparkes.
1200 Madras, H. W. King.
900 Pekin, Soames.
880 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
742 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

447 Lord Raglan, D. Gillespie.—Fleming & Co.
485 Meggie. Naughton—S. Tyebjee & Co.
452 Dunnikier, Main—Fleming & Co.
761 Chimera, Motte—J. S. Dunolly & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1061 Lorenza, Hamlin—Fleming & Co.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

NOT FIXED.

518 Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay & Co.
661 Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Farnham & Co.
822 Rob Roy, Bridie—Finlay & Co.
685 Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.

Naval and Military Gazette

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

21st January.—Lieut. Statham, 33rd Regt., on duty, from Khandalla.

23rd Do.—Major W. Shewell, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

Do.—Inspector General of Hospitals Mackenzie, Medical Department, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

23rd January.—Lieut. F. W. M. Spring, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Belgaum.

Do.—Lieut. J. W. Bridges, 103rd Fusiliers, to rejoin, to Poona.

Do.—Lieut. W. Jacob, Staff Corps, to join, to Mahidpore.

Do.—Brevet Lieut. Colonel G. C. Vials, 95th Regt., on duty, to Poona.

24th Do.—Ensign A. Balderston, attached 44th Regt., to join, to Belgaum

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 23rd January 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. Serjeant Kearney, and Private Collins, 83rd Regt., and Serjeant Pearce, 1st Fusiliers, are not to embark for England until further orders, their evidence being required before a Court Martial.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1862.

No. 44.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 635, dated 23rd November 1861, it is directed that the Valuation Statements alluded to therein be submitted in triplicate, and in strict accordance with the sanctioned form, and that a receipt by the Officer Commanding the Troops, on account of the Stores exhibited in the Statement, be entered on the inner or reverse fold of the document.

No. 45.—Orders by the Government of India declared applicable to the three Presidencies, have effect from the date of their publication by the Government of India, or from any other date assigned therein.

Orders by the Government of India not originally made applicable to other Presidencies, but adopted under this Presidency, have effect from the date of republication in Bombay, or from any other date assigned in the republishing order.

No. 46.—Offices employed in the Military Department are not allowed to go to Europe or elsewhere out of India on privilege leave without the sanction of Government.

No. 47.—The services of Colonel H. J. Margary, Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1862.

No. 48.—Unemployed Officers of the Staff Corps are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 49.—The undermentioned Medical Officers who have completed 20 years' service in India are promoted to Surgeons Major from the dates specified opposite their respective names under the Royal Warrant of the 13th January 1860 and G. G. O. No. 659 of the 4th December last :—

Surgeon E. Mahaffy, 1st January 1862.
Surgeon J. R. Miller, 16th January 1862.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1862.

No. 50.—Major J. C. P. Prescott, of the Madras Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, and permitted to proceed *via* the Cape.

No. 51.—Major M. F. Gordon, of the Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 53.—With reference to General Order No. 674, dated the 10th of December last, Lieutenant R. P. Mainwaring is permitted to proceed to Europe *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 54—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th January 1862 :—

Infantry.

No. 724, Mr. Charles Frederick Hughes.
No. 720, Mr. Freeman Henry Jackson.
No. 752, Mr. Arthur Percival Hancock.
No. 766, Mr. Walter Francis Hume.
No. 770, Mr. William Holden Webb.
No. 771, Mr. Archibald Balderston.
No. 781, Mr. Walter Cave.
No. 818, Mr. Alfred Lionel McNair.

No. 55.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 205, of the 17th April 1861, republishing to the Army a General Order by the Government of India, No. 172, of the 5th March last it is ordered, under the authority of the Supreme Government, that the Peace Establishment of Horses for all Light Field Batteries of the late Indian Artillery be for the future 110 instead of 105 Horses.

No. 56.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

4th Regt. N. I. (or Rifle Corps).—Second Lieutenant David James Kilgour Sangster to be 1st Lieutenant, from 25th June 1861, vice 1st Lieutenant James Noding, retired from the Service from the 24th idem.

General List.—Ensign Edward Swatman Reynolds to be Lieutenant from the 4th January 1862, vice Lieut. (Brevet Captain) James Gordon, of the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I., promoted.

No. 57.—H. M.'s 44th Regiment is brought on the strength of the Establishment of this Presidency from the 7th of Dec. last, the date of the arrival of the first detachment at Vingorla from China.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1862.

No. 58.—The furlough to Europe granted in G. O. dated 16th August 1859, to Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton, of the 7th Regt. N. I., is extended to the 10th instant, the date of his arrival by the "Ship "Vernon."

No. 59.—Capt. J. Clerk, Rifle Brigade, is appointed Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor from the 1st instant.

No. 60.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Ballard, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, is appointed to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department.

No. 65.—The undermentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed the requisite Army and Staff service as prescribed in paragraph 84, of the G. O. G. G. republished in G. G. O. No. 210, of the 4th May last, is promoted from the date specified opposite his name :—

Major S. J. K. Whitehill, from 17th January 1862, promoted to Lieut. Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 22nd January 1862.

Infantry Cadet E. E. Gibson, recently arrived from England, is attached to do duty for a period of six months, with the 1st European Regiment Fusiliers, and directed to join.

Bombardier W. H. Hoare, of the Unattached List, employed in the Police Force, Bombay, is promoted to the rank of Serjeant.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 29 of the 8th instant, for Lieut. T. H. Saugster, "to be Acting Quarter Master &c. &c." read "to be Acting Quarter Master and Interpreter &c. &c.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :

1st Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers.)—Lieut. G. E. Erskine, Acting Adjutant 1st Regt Poona Horse, from 16th to 20th January, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. No. 1405 dated 28th November last.

Invalid Establishment.—Captain P. M. Briggs, from 22nd January to 21st February, in extension, to remain in Bombay, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, 23rd January 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief notifies for general information, that on the 16th December last, Mr. H. T. Eaton, Clerk in charge of the *Comet,* was provisionally examined by a Committee in the Persian Gulf and deemed fit for the appointment of Purser on board any of the vessels of H. M.'s Indian Navy.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1862.

No. 5.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R. N., Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Persian Gulf Squadron Orders.

Lieut. W. A. Dyer, of the *Tigris,* to reside on shore, for the benefit of his health, from the 25th September to 1st Oct. 1861.

Acting Lieut. D'Arcy, of the *Tigris,* to the Command of that vessel, from the 25th September 1861, vice Lieut. Dyer sick on shore.

Acting Lieut D'Arcy and Messrs. Foster and Beaumont, Midshipmen, were employed on detached duty on board the Prize Buggalow *El Husseh,* from 30th May to the 10th September 1861.

Mr. J. Fotheringham, Captain's Clerk, of the *Tigris,* to be Clerk in Charge of that vessel from the 11th September 1861, vice Mr. Eaton proceeding to join the "Comet."

Acting Lieut. Bowsher, of the *Elphinstone,* to be Lieut. of the *Auckland,* on the 30th September 1861, to fill a vacancy.

Acting Lieut. Arnot from the *Clive* to be Acting Lieut. of the *Elphinstone,* from the 24th October 1861, to fill a vacancy.

Aden Squadron Orders.

Capt. R. L. Playfair, 1st Assistant to the Political Resident, proceeding on duty to the African Coast, to be accommodated on board the *Zenobia,* from the 22nd November 1861.

The undermentioned officers to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of their health :—

Mr. Ingle, Captain's Clerk, from the 30th December 1861.
Mr. C. King, Midshipman of the *Mahi,* on the 2nd December 1861.
Mr. C. Paradise, Midshipman, of the *Constance,* on the 2nd December 1861.
Mr. C. Daniel, Purser, of the *Zenobia,* from the 10th December 1861.

Lieut. Cookson, from sick quarters, to resume the Command of the *Constance,* from the 9th December 1861, vice Mr. Wray, Midshipman.

M. S. A. Gliddon, Clerk in Charge of the *Mahi,* to be Clerk in Charge of the *Zenobia,* from the 10th December 1861, vice Mr. Daniell, Purser, sick on shore.

Lieut. Gardiner, commanding the *Mahi,* to perform the duties of Clerk in Charge of that vessel in addition, from the 10th December 1861, vice Mr. Gliddon, discharged to the *Zenobia,* and there being no other officer available.

Mr. J. G. Linskill, Captain's Clerk, of the *Zenobia,* to perform the duties of Senior Naval Officer's Clerk from the 14th December 1861, vice Mr. Ingle, sick on shore.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1862.

No. 6.—Messrs. Issac Howell and Thomas Robinson, 2nd Class Boilermakers, are promoted to the 1st Class from the 1st instant.

No. 7.—Mr. J. W. P. Stataford, 1st Class Engineer, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years under Article 22 Section VIII. of the Naval Pay and Audit Code.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23rd January 1862.

Lieut DeBelin, was permitted to reside on shore at the Naval Sanitarium for the benefit of his health from the 21st instant.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, January 11.)

No. 42.—With reference to Government General Order No. 1211 of the 31st ultimo, the following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval, agreeably to the provisions of Government General Order No. 807 of the 12th September last :—

From the 1st January 1862.

CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (Brevet-Colonel) Auchmuty Tucker, C. B., late 4th European Light Cavalry.
Major Robert John Hawthorne, 2nd European Light Cavalry.
Major Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins, 1st European Light Cavalry
Major (Major General) George St. Patrick Lawrence, C. B., Cavalry (unattached), Lieut.-Colonel in Staff Corps.
Major (Brevet-Colonel) Henry James Stannus, late 5th European Light Cavalry,

Late 4th European Light Cavalry.—Captain (Brevet-Major) Thomas Rochfort Snow to be Major, and Lieut. Robert Cunliffe Low to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet-Colonel) A. Tucker, C. B., promoted

2nd European Light Cavalry.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Montagu James Turnbull to be Major, and Lieut. John Henry Townsend Farquhar to be Captain vice Major R. J. Hawthorne, promoted.

1st European Light Cavalry.—Captain (Brevet Major) John Hatfield Brooks to be Major and Lieut. Cunliffe Martin to be Captain, vice Major C. V. Jenkins, promoted.

Late 5th European Light Cavalry.—Captain William Fraser Stephens to be Major, and Lieut. Francis Hill Macnaghten to be Captain,* vice Major (Brevet Colonel) H. J. Stannus, promoted.

1st European Light Cavalry.—Captain (Major General) John Christie to be Major (Supernumerary or unattached), Captain (Brevet Major) Roland Richardson to be Major, and Lieut. Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie to be Captain,* vice Major (Brevet Colonel) H. Drummond, retired.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Richard Goden Simeon to be Major, and Lieut. Richard Beadon to be Captain,* vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) T. F. B. Beatson, retired.

Late 5th European Light Cavalry.—Captain Francis Walker Drummond to be Major, and Lieut. Alexander Kincaid Johnston Canning Mackenzie to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Colonel) G. Cautley, retired.

The following Cornets of the General List to be Lieuts. :

Cornets George D'Aguilar Jackson, William Burnet Craigie, Edward Hules Willock, Edward Hay, Arthur William Reddie Becher, John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson, and Major Henry Court.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major (Brevet Colonel) Philip Harris, late 70th Native Infantry.
Major Edward Dayot Watson, late 44th Native Infantry.
Major George Gladwin Donniss, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.
Major Robert Napier Raikes, late 67th Native Infantry.
Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) Charles Pattenson, late 4th Native Infantry.
Major Robert Christopher Tytler, late 38th Native Infantry.
Major (Lieut. Colonel in the Staff Corps) Keith Young, C. B. late 50th Native Infantry.
Major Peter William Luard, late 55th Native Infantry.
Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) James Corse Scott, late 20th Native Infantry.
Major Walter Birch, late 6th European Regiment.
Major (Brevet Colonel) James Travers, V. C., late 2nd Native Infantry.
Major Goodricke Armstrong Fisher, late 4th European Regiment.
Major John Gordon, late 5th European Regiment.
Major (Lieut.-Colonel in Staff Corps) Walter Stanhope Sherwill, late 66th Native Infantry.
Major Robert Duffin, late 58th Native Infantry.
Major William Henry Ryves, late 61st Native Infantry.
Major John Francis D'Evereux Williams Hall, late 22nd Native Infantry.
Major (Lieut. Colonel in the Staff Corps) John Cheap Brooke, late 63rd Native Infantry.
Major Alexander Anthony Macdonell, late 40th Native Infantry.
Major Frederick Turner Wroughton, C. B., late 6th European Regiment.
Major (Lieut. Colonel in the Staff Corps) William Richardson, late 73rd Native Infantry.
Major Robert Andrew Smith, late 19th Native Infantry.
Major Lieut. Colonel in Staff Corps) Frederic Dayot Atkinson 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.

Late 70th Native Infantry.—Captain (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) John Hennessy to be Major, and Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) Charles Hopkins Byers to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Colonel) P. Harris, promoted.

Late 44th N. I.—Captain James Price Clarkson to be Major, and Lieut. John Hadow Jenkins to be Captain, vice Major E. D. Watson, promoted.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers.—Captain (Brevet Major) Alexander Hume to be Major, Lieut. Hamilton Maxwell to be Captain, and Ensign John Edward Harden to be Lieut., vice Major G. G. Denniss, promoted.

Late 67th Native Infantry.—Captain Edward William Hicks to be Major, and Lieut. John Thornhill Bushby to be Captain, vice Major R. N. Raikes, promoted.

Late 4th Native Infantry.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) George Remington Cookson to be Major, and (Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Robert Stothert to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) C. Pattenson, promoted.

Late 38th Native Infantry.—Captain Henry Richard Shelton to be Major, and Lieut. John Hearsey to be Captain, vice Major R. C. Tytler, promoted.

Late 50th N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Henry Nicoll to be Major, and Lieut. Augustus William Bolton to be Captian, vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) K. Young, C. B., promoted.

Late 55th N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Solomon Richards to be Major, and Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) Richard Joseph Dickson Ferris to be Captain, vice Major P. W Luard, promoted.

Late 20th N. I.—Captain (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) James Knox Spence to be Major, and Lieut. Charles Chester Ekins to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) J. C. Scott, promoted.

Late 6th European Regiment.—Captain Rowland Reeves Mainwaring to be Major, and Lieut. David Blair Lockhart to be Captain, vice Major W. Birch, promoted.

Late 2nd N. I.—Captain Nicholas Carnegie Boswell to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Benjamin George Vander-Gucht (Staff Corps) to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Colonel) J. Travers, V. C., promoted.

Late 4th European Regiment.—Captain Augustus Turner to be Major, Lieut. The Hon'ble James Hay Fraser to be Captain,* and Ensign George Logan to be Lieut., vice Major G. A. Fisher, promoted.

Late 5th European Regiment.—Captain William Robert Cunningham to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain Charles Stuart Ward Ogilvie to be Captain, vice Major J. Gordon, promoted.

Late 66th N. I.—Captain Henry Strachey to be Major, and Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) James Sykes to be Captain, vice Major (Lieut. Colonel in Staff Corps) W. S. Sherwill, promoted.

Late 58th N. I.—Captain Augustus Kay Moffat (Staff Corps) to be Major, and Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) Alfred Tulloch to be Captain, vice Major R. Duffin, promoted.

Late 61st N. I.—Captain (Major General) Arthur Mitford Becher, C. B., (Major in Staff Corps) to be Major, Supernumerary or unattached, Captain (Brevet Major) Septimus Harding Becher (Major in Staff Corps) to be Major, and Lieut. John Gillespie to be Captain, vice Major W. H. Ryves, promoted.

Late 22nd N. I.—Captain Leter Drummond to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Francis Kenrick Bacon to be Captain, vice Major J. F. D'E. W. Hall, promoted.

Late 63rd N. I.—Captain Hugh Lowman Pester to be Major, and Lieut. Joseph Reay to be Captain vice Major (Lieut. Colonel in Staff Corps) J. C. Brooke, promoted.

Late 40th N. I.—Captain John Samuel Douglas White to be to be Major, and Lieut. Horatio Phillips to be Captain vice Major A. A. Macdonell, promoted.

Late 6th European Regiment.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Henry Mein Wilson to be Major, and Lieut. Quintin Dick Parsons to be Captain,† vice Major F. T. Wroughton, C. B., promoted.

Late 73rd N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Richard Charles Lawrence, C. B., to be Major, and Lieut. Charles Noble McMullin to be Captain, vice Major (Lieut. Colonel in Staff Corps) W. Richardson, promoted.

Late 19th N. I.—Captain (Bevet Major) Deane Christian Shute to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Lionel Radford Newhouse to be Captain, vice Major R. A. Smith, promoted.

2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.—Captain (Brevet Major) Alexander Boyd to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Decimus William Becher to be Captain, vice Major (Lieut. Colonel in Staff Corps) F. D. Atkinson, promoted.

Late 65th N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Richard John Meade to be Major, and Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) William Reveley to be Captain, vice Major F. M. Baker, retired.

Late 33rd N. I.—Captain Thomas Watson to be Major, and Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) Charles Matthew Longmore to be Captain, vice Major A. Martin, retired.

Late 59th N. I.—Captain (Brevet Colonel) Henry Frederick Dunsford, C. B., to be Major, and Lieut. Henry Paul William Wynch to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) G. W. Stokes, retired.

Late 72nd N. I.—Captain George Edward Ford to be Major, and Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) William Campbell MacDougall to be Captain, vice Major T. F. Hobday, retired.

Late 13th N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) James Eardly Gastrell to be Major, and Lieut (Captain in Staff Corps) Robert Hope Moncrief Aitken to be Captain, vice Major W. McCulloch, retired.

Late 45th N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) Francis Geach Crossman to be Major, and Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) John William Hoggan to be Captain, vice Major W. H. Oakes, retired.

Late 57th N. I.—Captain (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) Thomas Simpson to be Major, and Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) Charles Shaw to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) E. Marriott, retired.

Late 10th N. I.—Captain in (Brevet Colonel) Charles Reid, C. B., (Staff Corps) to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) George Augustus Frederic Houchen to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Colonel) J. Coke, C. B., retired

Late 62nd N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Edwin Shuckburgh Denniss to be Major, and Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) John Le en to be Captain, vice Major F. Johnston, retired.

Late 4th European Regiment.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) John Palmer Caulfeild to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Edmund Gordon Higgins to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) J. Metcalfe, C. B. retired.

Late 12th N. I.—Captain Robert Chardin Wroughton to be Major, and Lieut. Edward Samuel Jackson (Staff Corps) to be Captain, vice Major W. S. Ferris, retired.

2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.—Captain (Major Staff Corps) Robert Nixon Tronson to be Major, and Lieut. Lionel James Trotter to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Colonel) M. E. Sherwill, retired.

Late 47th N. I.—Captain (Major Staff Corps) Robert Renny to be Major, and Lieut (Captain in Staff Corps) Edward Leeds to be Captain, vice Major J. T. Daniell, retired.

Late 34th N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Charles FitzRoy Miller Mundy to be Major, Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) Bempde Henry Baugh to be Captain, and Ensign Edward Francis Fortescue to be Lieut., vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) G. Timins, retired.

Late 30th N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) John Morrieson to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) James Creighton Wood to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) R. S. Ewart, retired.

3rd European Regiment.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Edward Tuite Dalton to be Major, and Lieut. Henry Auriol Prinsep to be Captain, vice Major H. M. Nation, retired.

Late 26th N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) Folliott Walker Baugh to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Joseph Hind to be Captain, vice Major T. C. Blagrave, retired.

Late 74th N. I.—Captain Joseph Pater Paterson Truscott Hawkey to be Major, Lieut. Arthur Parker Mew, to be Captain, and Ensign Charles Albert Dodd to be Lieut., vice Major G. Ryley, retired.

Late 51st N. I.—Captain (Brevet Colonel) Saunders Alexius Abbott to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) William John Ward to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) W. Lamb, retired.

Late 60th N. I.—Catain (Brevet Colonel) George Palmer Whish (Major in Staff Corps) to be Major, and Lieut. William Butler Shawe to be Captain, vice Major (Lieut. Colonel in Staff Corps) C. R. Browne, retired.

Late 14th N. I.—Captain Charles Lionel Showers to be Major, and Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) George Weld to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) C. G. Walsh retired

Late 68th N. I.—Captain George Faithfull to be Major, and Lieut. Hugh Henry Christian to be Captain, vice Major P. A. Robertson, retired.

Late 39th N. I.—Captain John Nelson Thomas to be Major, and Lieut, (Brevet Captain) Gordon Cavenagh to be Captain, vice Major T. Pownall, retired.

Late 21st N. I.—Captain Edwin Alexander Rowlatt to be Major, and Lieut. Edgar Gibson Clark to be Captain, vice Major J. Chambers, retired.

Late 32nd N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Scott Horsbrugh to be Major, and Lieut. George Edward Hill to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Colonel) W. W. Davidson, (Staff Corps), retired.

Late 35th N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) Phillip Arthur Pleydell Bouverie to be Major, and Lieut. John Pringle Sherriff to be Captain, vice Major R. A. Anderson, (Staff Corps), retired.

Late 49th N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) Robertson Larkins to be Major, and Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) James Williamson to be Captain, vice Major H. J. Piercy, retired.

Late 11th N. I.—Captain Samuel John Becher to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Frederick Augustus Sage to be Captain, vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) W. Lydiard, retired.

Late 42nd N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) Andrew Hunter Ross to be Major, and Lieut. Frederic Allen (Staff Corps) to be Captain, vice Major D. Gaussen, retired.

Late 31st N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) George Newbolt to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Arthur Ellis to be Captain, vice Major W. B. Legard, retired.

Late 9th N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) George Verner to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Hugh Norris Hodgson to be Captain, vice Major R. Thatcher, retired.

Late 24th N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) Andrew Simpson Smith to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Brooking Soady to be Captain, vice Major G. M. Waddilove, retired.

Late 52nd N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) George Gill Moxon to be Major, and Lieut. Richard Edward Oakes (Staff Corps) to be Captain, vice Major E. Hall, retired.

3rd European Regiment.—Captain (Brevet Major) Robert Patton to be Major, and Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Frederic James Stephenson to be Captain, vice Major Lieut. Colonel in Staff Corps) J. C. Phillips, retired.

Late 48th N. I.—Captain Theophilus Green to be Major and Lieut. Octavius Ludlow Smith to be Captain, vice Major H. L. Bird retired.

Late 18th N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Herbert to be Major, and Lieut. John Macdonald to be Captain, vice Major F. C. Tombs, retired.

Late 25th N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Henry John Childe Shakespear to be Major, and Lieut. Donald Macdonald to be Captain, vice Major C. J. Richards, retired.

The following Ensigns of the General List to be Lieuts. :—

Ensigns Francis Eddowes Hastings, Richard Henry Salkeld, Dausonne Melancthon Strong, Henry Herbert Rankin, John George Maclean, Henry Inglo Baylis, Ewen Charles Davidson, Francis Edwin Wiggens, Edward Phillipson Mainwaring, William Benjamin Aislabie, Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, William Fane Tucker, George Angus, William Hopkinson, Frederick Alexander Darley, Thomas Henry Tyrwhitt Drake, Henry Thomas Larkins, Henry Edgcumbe Eliot, Fleetwood Hesketh Williams, Gideon Colquhoun deLautour, Alfred Reginald Wilkinson, Francis Henry Thomas, Charles Owen Wynne Apperley, Henry Bathurst Hanna, George David Reid, James Nisbet Steel, Frederick Jadis, Frederick William Crohan, Richard Octavius Vyvyan, Richard Henry Ward, James Hector Charles Greenhill Lasalle, Archibald Young Leslie, Charles Lewis Prendergast, Revell Eardley Wilmot, Henry Lachlan Young, Andrew Scott, Hatley Frere Woodcock, Malcolm Ogilvy Boyd, George Ewen Macpherson, Reginald Beavan, Alliston Champion Toker, Henry Philip Kirke, Charles Walter Babington, Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, Aislabie Landon, Beville Grenville Vyvyan, Henry Beal, John Rewnald Campbell, Alfred Wheler Bird, Charles James Marshall, Jack Henry Maling, St. George Kirke, Henry John Peet, Thomas Renny Cowie, Sullivan Edward Becher, and George Phillips Lucas.

F. D. ATKINSON, Lieut. Col.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, January 15.)

The following orders passed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State in Council on the subject of the possession of landed property in India by public servants are published for general information :—

1. *Extract from the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 22, dated the 10th August* 1861.

1.—I have had under my consideration in Council your excellency's letters dated the 25th, 26th, and 31st October 1860, (Nos. 36, 38, and 39), and 8th March (No. 5) 1861, on the subject of the possession of landed property in India by the public servants of the State.

* * * * *

4.—I have carefully considered in Council the entire subject, and I am now prepared on the part of Her Majesty's Government to lay down the following Rules for your future guidance. I should permise that these Rule refer only to the acquisition or possession of lands intended to be applied to agricultural purposes, and are not to be construed to include lands occupied merely by buildings for residence and their usual appurtenances.

5.—Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service are at liberty to acquire and possess lands anywhere out of the Presidency to which they are attached, but are absolutely precluded from holding lands within their own Presidency. Thus, an Officer of the Bengal Civil Service may hold lands in Madras or Bombay, but cannot be permitted to hold lands in any part of the Bengal Presidency, notwithstanding that, at the time of acquisition he may himself be actually employed in a different Lieutenant-Governorship from that in which the lands may happen to be situated.

6.—Regimental Military Officers may hold lands in any part of India, with the distinct understanding, however, that a Military Officer possessing land will be disqualified for temporary employment in any Civil capacity in the District within which his land is situated ; but Military Officers who are placed in permanent employment in the Civil administration must, like the Officers of the Covenanted Service, be prevented from holding land in the Presidency to any part of which they may be sent.

7.—No restrictions are to be placed on the possession or acquisition of lands by Uncovenanted Officers of any description, whether of European, Indo-British, or Native descent, beyond those now in force.

8. Officers of all classes (including candidates for office) must, however be required to make a declaration of the fact of their being in possession of, or of their having acquired landed property, stating the District within which it is situated, with such other particulars as you may consider necessary, of which registers should be kept at the seat of Government of each Presidency or Lieutenant-Governorship. Although Uncovenanted Officers are not to be precluded from holding land, it may, nevertheless, be inexpedient that appointments which necessarily confer a considerable amount of power and influence on their occupants, such as those of Sudder Ameen, Deputy Collector, and Tehsildar, should be filled by persons holding landed property within their jurisdiction ; and it is right that the several Government should always have at hand the information necessary to guide their judgment in selecting individuals for such offices.

9.—It will, moreover, be incumbent on the several Local Governments to take care that no Officer who may be in possession of landed property in India or elsewhere, to whatever class of the Service he may belong, shall apply any portion of the time and attention which ought to be devoted to his public duties, whether Civil or Military, to the management of that property, and that longer or more frequent leaves of absence are not to be permitted on that account.

2. *Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 29 dated 30th November* 1861.

With reference to the letter from your Excellency in Council, dated the 1st October last, (No. 16), which has been considered by me in Council, I have resolved to accede to your recommendation for a modification of the terms of my Despatch of the 10th August last, (No. 22), so far as to permit Officers of the Bengal Civil Service, attached to the Lower Provinces, to acquire and hold land in Upper Provinces including the Punjab and Oude. Similarly, Officers attached to the Upper Provinces may be permitted to acquire and hold lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It will of course be understood that such Officers possessing lands in either Division are absolutely precluded from employment under the Local Governments of the Division in which their lands are situated.

With reference to the Notification No. 16, dated the 7th instant, the following appointments are re-published :—

To be Assistant Governor General's Agent on the pay of a Fourth Class Deputy Commissioner, viz. Rupees 700 per mensem.

Captain J. Ashburner, Bombay Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner, Second, in Nagpore Division.

To be Assistant Commissioners on Rupees 600 per mensem, (six including Assistant to the Governor General's Agent.)

Captain W. B. Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps, at present Deputy Commissioner in Jubbulpore Division.

Captain C. Baldwin, Bengal Army, at present Assistant Commissioner in Jubbulpore Division, (Acting Deputy Commissioner.)

Captain J. J. Fulton, Madras Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner in Nagpore Division.

Lieutenant G. A. A. Warmer. Madras Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner in Nagpore Division.

Captain C. V. Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner in Jubbulpore Division, (on leave.)

To be Assistant Commissioners on Rupees 400 per mensem to be increased to Rupees 500 on passing Special Examination.

Captain C. T. O. Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, (Acting Deputy Commissioner.)

Lieutenant M. P. Ricketts, Bengal Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner, Saugor Division.

Lieutenant, C. H. Grace, Madras Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore Division.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Uncovenanted Service, at present Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore Division.

Lieutenant C. H. Plowden, Madras Army, at present Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore Division.

Mr. W. Ramsay, Bombay Civil Service, at present Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore Division, (on special duty.)

Lieutenant H. F. Newmarch, Bengal Army, at present Assistant Commissioner, Saugor Division.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Uncovenanted Service, at present Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon P. M. Crosbie to the medical charge of the Gwalior Agency, vice Assistant Surgeon Etison, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

MADRAS.

Fort St. George, 17th January 1862.

No. 25.—MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the 18th September 1861 under the Royal Warrant of 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain Francis Young.

No. 26.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) David Babington of the Infantry, to be a Brigadier of the 2nd Class, to complete the Establishment, in succession to brigadier W. C. McLeod.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe.

Captain F. M. Raynsford, of the Staff Corps, on medical certificate for 20 months, under the furlough regulations of 1854 and to embark from Madras.

Captain C. A. Purvis of the Artillery, on medical certificate for 20 months, under the furlough regulations of 1854, with effect from the date of embarkation at Singapore.

Lieutenant G. H. Cherry, 49th Regiment Native Infantry, on medical certificate for 20 months, under the furlough regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Captain F. T. Steward, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service on the Pension of his rank, from the 20th January 1862.

No. 28.—MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, the admission to the Staff Corps and Promotion therein of the undermentioned Officers, who have since retired from the service, are cancelled :—

Captain John Binny Speid, late of the 34th Regiment Light infantry,—admitted and promoted to Major, in G. O G. 20th August 1861, No. 274.

Captain Home Mackay Forgusson, late of the 3rd Madras European Regiment,—admitted and promoted to Major in G. C. G. 3rd September 1861, No. 294.

Civil Appointments, &c.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, January 23.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Apothecary G. Rozario (No. 94) is appointed to the medical charge of Muscat, and, until he can join, Assistant Apothecary Chriswick (No 336) will act, as a temporary measure

Brevet Major M. J. Soppitt, Second in Command of the Kolapoor Infantry, assumed Command of the Corps on the 8th instant.

Capt. A. Y. Shortt assumed charge of the Political Agency in Kutch on the 13th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. McGillivray, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nassick, having returned from Europe, is permitted to resume charge of his duties.

The following appointments are made and are to have effect from the date of Mr. Hart's being confirmed as Commissioner of Police and Revenue in the Southern Division :—

Mr. C. H. Cameron to be Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. White to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Concan, for the detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. W. Sandwich to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, for the detached Station of Broach.

Mr. W. Sandwith, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Rao Bahadoor Krishnajee Wassoodew, District Deputy Magistrate in the Dharwar Collectorate, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, in relation to Section XXII, of Act XXV. of 1861.

He is also invested with the power to hold preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions under Section 38 of the said Act.

Rao Bahadoor Balkrustna Hurry, District Deputy Magistrate of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

The following Officers are invested with the powers contemplated by Act IX. of 1860 :—

Mr. T. Weeding, 1st Assistant Magistrate, Tanna.
Mr. F. D. Melvill, 2nd Assistant Magistrate, Tanna.
Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Supernumerary 3rd Assistant Magistrate, Tanna.

The several Magistrates and Officers under this Presidency who have been invested with the powers of a Magistrate under Act XXV. of 1861, are authorized to exercise the powers contemplated by Act XIII. of 1859.

Assistant Surgeon C. Johnson is appointed to the medical charge of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, vice Surgeon Nicholson, whose services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Bell acted as Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Tanna from 13th October to 13th December 1861, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. King to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. E. H. Little to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Acting Lieutenant Henry Burn was employed on detached special duty from 19th November to the 25th December 1861.

Assistant Surgeon R. Dick, M.D., to be Superintendent of Vaccination, Northern Circle.

Mr. J. B. Peile, Acting Under Secretary to Government, assumed charge of his duties on the 9th instant.

Assistant Surgeon E. R. Butler, M.D., is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Rajcote, and Superintendent of the Kattywar Circle of Vaccination, vice Assistant Surgeon R. G. Lord, M.D., appointed Superintendent of Mahableshwur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Probationary Assistant Overseer Burra Mia is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Public Works Department with effect from the 3rd October 1861.

Second Class Sub-Surveyor Salem Moosa is promoted to the grade of Sub-Overseer of the 1st Class.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of the Reverend William Middleton, notified on the 13th of December last, to do duty at Bombay, takes effect from the 18th of November last.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Ballard, C. B., of the Engineers, has been appointed to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—
At 251, Middle Colaba, on the 23rd January, the wife of J. Burgess, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

DEATH—
At Dinan, on the 7th December, the wife of Commander R. J. Fayrer, R. N., aged 65 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH—
At Agra, on the 16th January, the wife of Mr. W. J. Shepherd, Head Assistant, Commissariat Office, of a son.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 23rd January 1862.

Chansaheb Sarunghia.
Damursee Soopun.
Hussunsahib Thanikez.
Koober Hurjeevun.
Lieut. Grant, 47th G. N. I.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on MONDAY the 27th January, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

Weight under	*Viâ Marseilles.*	*Viâ Southampton.*
¼ ounce......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,, ...	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,, ...	,, 0 14 0	......
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CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY the 28th January, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th January.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

MUSCAT MAIL.

The Mails for MUSCAT, per Bugla "LUCKMEPURSAD," will be closed THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SIND, per Steamer "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To GALLE AND CHINA.	
January	27th.	January	29th.
February	12th, 27th.	February	14th. 1st.
March	12th, 27th.	March	14th, 29th.
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th.
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th.
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th.
July	17th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th.
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th.
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th.
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th.
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th.
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th.

CALENDAR—JANUARY 1862.

New Moon........................Thursday 30d. 7h. 40.3m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	24		6 37	5 48	5 23	5 35	Date 22nd Jan. Time—7h. 41m. 30s.
Sat.	25		6 37	5 48	6 48	7 0	
Sun.	26	Conversion of St. Paul.	6 37	5 49	8 19	8 36	
Mon.	27	3d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 37	5 49	9 12	9 34	
Tues.	28		6 37	5 50	10 3	10 29	
Wed.	29		6 36	5 50	10 50	11 14	
Thur.	30	Martyrdom of King Charles [I.	6 36	5 51	11 34	11 58	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday, 24th.—Frederick the Great born, 1712.—Fox born, 1749.
Saturday, 25th.—Shah Allum defeated at Patna, 1761.—The Burns Centenary, 1856.
Sunday, 26th.—Dr. Jenner died, 1823.—Marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, 1858.
Monday 27th.—Duke of Sussex born, 1773.—Begum Sumroo died, 1836.—Prince Frederick William Victor Albert of Prussia, born 1859.
Tuesday, 28th.—Sir Francis Drake died, 1596.—Battle of Aliwal, 1846.
Wednesday, 29th.—The first English Newspaper published at Calcutta, 1780.—George III. died, 1820.—First Reformed Parliament, 1833.
Thursday, 30th.—Mungo Park's second voyage, 1804.

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* By Brevet, under the operation of Government General Order No. 217 of 1840.

† By Brevet, under the operation of Government General Order No. 217 of 1840.

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THE Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England	26 Dec.	Ceylon	12 Jan.
France	28 Dec.	China	31 Dec.
Malta	30 Dec.	Singapore	6 Jan.
Alexandria	31 Dec.	Penang	7 Jan.
Suez	4 Jan.	Calcutta	15 Jan.
Aden	11 Jan.	Madras	18 Jan.
Mauritius	6 Dec.	N. W. Provinces	18 Jan.
Cape	5 Nov.	Scinde—Kurrachee	17 Jan.
Australia	25 Nov.	Punjaub	15 Jan.
Bangalore	17 Jan.	Rangoon	25 Dec.

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 15th instant, from Madras and the North-West Provinces of the 18th, from Kurrachee of the 17th and from Poona of Wednesday last.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS.

THURSDAY, 22*nd Jan.* 1862.

Securities Five-and-half per cent. four and five-eighths premium.

Fives one and-three quarters discount.

Fours fourteen-and-three-quarters discount.

Document Bills, two shillings and one penny.

Freight, dead weight thirty-five to forty shillings. Light Goods seventy to one hundred and ten shillings.

Interest five per cent.

Money market easy.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings five rupees.

Mule Twist good number second three-and-a-half rupees per bundle.

THE Mails for Muscut per *Bugla Luckmeepersad* will be closed to-day at two o'clock P. M.

SIR HOPE GRANT, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, is about to proceed to Calcutta, to hold an interview with the Governor General, on the proposal regarding the disbandment of eight more regiments of the Madras Army.

THE Public Meeting to vote an address of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of her late bereavement, and the public loss, by the death of Prince Albert, it will be remembered, is to be held in the Town Hall this afternoon, at half past three o'clock.

Business generally, it is believed, will be suspended, and we are permitted to state that the Government Offices will also be closed.

IT will be recollected, says the *Bengal Hurkaru*, that "a short time back we narrated the case of a young princeling of the House of Mysore, who attempted a fraud on the Bank of Bengal, by trying to pass off a Rupees 10 note, which he had clumsily defaced, as a note for Rupees 1000. The case was taken up by the magistrate of the 24-Purgunnahs, Mr. Montresor, and the unfortunate young man has been found guilty and sentenced to seven years imprisonment with labor in Alipore jail. Prince Kumroodin is grandson of Prince Gholam Mahomed, and third in descent from the famous Tippoo Sultan."

THE health of the town has improved considerably during the past week. There have not been so many cases of cholera, but fever is still prevalent, although there have not been nearly so many cases as last week. The official mortuary report for this period shews the number of deaths to be 395, being 79 fewer than the preceding week, but 72 above the average of the past ten years. There were 116 deaths from cholera. The deaths from fever were lower being 157. From diseases of the nervous, respiratory, alimentary, urinary, and locomotive systems there were 11, 22, 49, 2, and 4 deaths respectively. There were 27 deaths from cachexy and debility, and 2 from dropsy. The casualties from accidents and violence amounted to 4. In order of caste, the deaths may be classed as follows :—Hindoos, 255 ; Mahomedans, 87 ; Parsees, 19 ; Jews, 2 ; Native Christians, 16 ; Indo-Europeans, 2 ; Europeans, 11 ; and Negro Africans, 3.

THE Governor's speech to the Legislative Council, which we published yesterday, was as good as could have been expected. We are told that, from having been spoken in English, it was unintelligible to the native members except the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett and the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee. And yesterday we see it was published in a *Government Gazette* extra, but still only in English, so that the honourable members for the Mofussil must continue not to know of their own knowledge what the Governor said. How much they have lost by this we do not undertake to say, though unless their presence in Council is to be a farce, some means must be taken, for the future, of informing them what is going on. We conclude that all projects of laws will be translated into the native languages, and that ample opportunity will be given, not only to those gentlemen, but to all non-English speaking natives, of understanding what is proposed to be made law before it becomes so.

We have said that the Governor's speech was as good as could have been expected. It was a frank acknowledgment of a new order of things, and of a responsibility to public opinion, which does His Excellency, as a good old Tory, which we believe he is, very much credit, for we cannot suppose that he meant only for the new members what he said about being required to give to those whom they represented "a strict account of the fulfilment of their duties." The Governor is himself as much a representative of the public as any one of the gentlemen whom he addressed, and indeed ought to be more so than his own nominees, whom he declares to be representatives of the public, but whom he cannot make so, if they are not.

That was a neat compliment [illegible] the natives with which Sir George wound up [illegible] one of his sentences, where speaking of their res[illegible]ty is authority, he added, "whenever authori[illegible]ng respectable." Only fancy Authority keeping a Gig!

Upon the whole, we hope to derive some amusement and instruction from this new Council,—particularly amusement, of which we are greatly in need in these dull times.

THE letter of the Secretary to the Government of India embodying Lord Canning's views regarding the course taken by the Bengal Government with reference to the dispute between the ryots and European landholders in Lower Bengal, is nothing less than a censure. What in one word is the sum and substance of the letter? It is this—you have wilfully misapprehended the instructions given to you regarding the duties to be performed by the Special Commissioners ; consequently you have signally failed to accomplish the object intended by the Government of India in the appointment of a Special Commission ; and you must go and do your work over again without blinking the most important point in the instructions, or disobeying the orders, of Government. Any one who reads with the least intelligence and candour the letter embodying Lord Canning's views will see that, although couched in milder, more gentlemanly and less explicit diction, such is its real meaning. In all this the *Times of India* cannot see the least censure. The senses and sensibilities of some are so obtuse and dull that they cannot perceive or feel censure unless the censurer, suiting the action to the word, administers a kick. We have no doubt that Mr. J. P. Grant will take the hint and not wait for the kick. We say that the terms of the letter imply a charge of wilful misapprehension on the part of the Government of Bengal ; because the letter indicates very significantly, and dwells very strongly on, the most important point in the instructions given by the Government of India as having been misapprehended by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal ; and this, too, when the Governor-General, whose views are embodied in the letter, knew perfectly well that that point was the very one which Mr. Grant was determined not to see, to which he obstinately shut his eyes. The letter distinctly says :—

> "It was clearly shewn to be the wish of the Governor General in Council, *First*, that the Special Commissioner should make it his primary and immediate care in every case to adjust the differences and to bring about a settlement between the landholders and their ryots, devoting his whole time and attention to this work : *Secondly*, that, on failure of all attempts to effect such an adjustment, the law should be promptly administered, and *Thirdly*, that enquiry should be made into certain points and the result reported with the opinion of the Special Commissioner for the information of the Government. The last point indeed was indicated rather as auxiliary to the main object of his mission and with a view to future action, than as one of the immediate purposes for which he was to be deputed.
>
> "Now it appears to the Governor General in Council from the terms in which the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Special Commissioners are referred to by those gentlemen in their reports, as well as from the general tenor of their proceedings, and from the observations of the Lieutenant-Governor contained in your letter of the 5th September, that the importance of the first and principal duty imposed on the Special Commissioners was never fully realized, and that they were regarded both by His Honor and by themselves as appointed rather to enquire into exisiting difficulties than to remove them."

The object of the Government of India in the appointment of the Special Commissioners was to adopt *active and special measures* with the view of arresting the spread of any belief among the ryots that they could with impunity refuse to discharge their just liabilities. Now it was Mr. Grant's own language, as well as that of his subordinates acting under his instructions, which spread such a belief amongst the ryots. Mr. Grant, therefore, found it very convenient to blink the first and most important point in the instructions given by the Governor General for the direction of the Commissioners. Upon this important point the letter dwells fully. "The design of the Governor-General in Council," it says, "as expressed in my letter was that the Special Commissioner should go in succession to each village in which resistance to the payment of rents had been shewn, beginning with those in which the resistance had been greatest, and after summoning the ryots and warning them against a neglect to pay their just rents, that he should call upon them to state whether they were willing to pay or not, and if not their reason for refusing. He was to explain to the ryots that his mission had nothing to do with indigo, but only with the wilful withholding of just rents ; that this was a thing which the Government would not tolerate ; that if the ordinary law for the recovery of rents should be found inefficient against a general refusal of large bodies of ryots to pay their rents, the Government would not hesitate "to have recourse to proceedings of a sharper or more summary character," and that this must be the inevitable consequence of any combination among them to withhold payment. He was also to caution them against listening to the mischievous advice of any person who might instigate them to such a ruinous course."

The letter then goes on to say, there is no evidence of any persevering and systematic endeavor having been made by either Commissioner to bring about a clear understanding on the several points in dispute between the contending parties, or a permanent and final adjustment of their differences : that the Lieutenant Governor shared the imperfect view of the functions of the Special Commissioners, as is shown by the letter of his Secretary, in which no notice is taken even of the partial attempt at adjustment made in individual cases, much less of the absence of any general plan or policy of reconciliation ; no allusion is made to the possibility of promoting reconciliation between the parties by earnest and judicious action on the part of the Government, and of hastening the time at which this most important and vital end may be attained. After expressing very decidedly the views of the Governor-General, that a more systematic and persevering attempt to effect a settlement in an amicable way ought to have been made, and that much good would have been effected by such an attempt, and a considerable advance made towards a final settlement of the unhappy disputes, the letter says :—

> "Considering therefore the expectation held out to the Landholders' and Commercial Association by the order of the 11th March, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that they are justified in again asking, as they have done, that a Special Commissioner, or as many as may be required, should be sent into the disturbed districts of Nuddea and Jessore, vested with ordinary powers of a Magistrate and Collector, not for the purpose of putting down combinations and enforcing payment of rents, but for that of restoring the mutual confidence and good feeling which ought to exist between landlord and ryot for effecting a peaceable adjustment of differences wherever that is possible, and for supporting by their counsel and influence the action of the Law as administered by local Courts in cases in which resort to legal proceedings cannot be avoided."

Accordingly, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is instructed to appoint another Commission, and, moreover, is instructed as to the character of the men whom he is to appoint. The Governor-General could not even trust Mr. Grant in regard to the character of the men to be appointed. A great deal more is said in the letter in the way of censure, which we have not space to give. We have no hesitation in saying that the letter is one of severe censure from beginning to end. The *Times of India* "forbears to inflict the letter upon his readers," he had very good reason for doing so, after having denied that it contained "one word of censure throughout," and after having charged his Calcutta contemporaries, with "untruthfulness" in describing it as one of censure.

THE news from America becomes more and more satisfactory, that is, it is more and more promising as regards an amicable solution of the "difficulty." We have never believed that the issue would be war between mother and daughter : not merely because the wish in this case has been father to the thought, but because we have too favorable an opinion of President Lincoln to admit of the belief that he would either sanction the act of Commander Wilkes or refuse to make honorable reparation for it. There has been nothing in his conduct hitherto to warrant such a belief. We have too favorable an opinion, moreover, of the good sense and influential portion of the American people to believe that they would deliberately act differently from the same class of people in Europe. We can understand an excited people spending a good deal of energy in passionate talk and gesticulation, and we can make every allowance for it. It is not a fact, however, that the whole control, not only of events, but virtually of speech in America, lies with reckless, popularity-hunting adventurers, and that the moderate and prudent portion of the community are helpless. In this very matter of the seizure of the Confederate envoys, there has been among the more intelligent classes in the Northern States, even amid the popular rejoicings at the news of the capture, an instinctive feeling that the event rejoiced over raised a great danger, and would in the end prove a great misfortune. It is well known that among those participating in that feeling are the President and several members of the Cabinet, who would much rather that Slidell and Mason were in Europe than at Boston. They have seen that the act of Captain Wilkes in seizing the envoys would operate strongly in the promotion of the very end which it ostensibly defeated. Slidell and Mason would have been utterly powerless at London and Paris ; but they are not likely to be powerless where they are. They could never have shaken the decision of the European Governments to remain neutral, nor could they have got a hearing from those Governments on the subject. Their seizure, however, under the peculiar circumstances in which it occurred has not only afforded an opportunity, but devolved a necessity, of interference on the English Government. We believe, therefore, that the moderate and prudent portion of the community of the Northern States, to which the President and several influential members of his Cabinet belong, will not allow matters to go further than they have already gone. It must be remembered that whatever has been done by the House of Representatives, that portion of the Congress which is more subservient to the populace, is of little importance *per se*, and must remain so unless supported by a corresponding vote of the Senate or by a declaration of the President or the Cabinet collectively. There has been no declaration by the senate on the subject of the seizure, nor any by the Cabinet as a body. The President passed over the subject in silence in his recent Message to Congress : and it has been very justly observed that "the President and his advisers had resolved to wait to hear of the manner in which the affair had been met in England and throughout Europe, and that, having thus paused, they will not be likely when the accounts reach them to act with sudden recklessness." Indeed, the President's reply to impetuous men, who endeavor to demonstrate to him the power of the Federal States to beat England in a conflict upon their stories, is "one war at a time"—a very sensible reply in all conscience. No anxiety, in short, is felt by the American Government as to the possibility of avoiding hostilities with foreign Powers. We have already on previous occasions expressed our own views of the character of Captain Wilkes' act. They coincide entirely with those expressed by the Right Honble Frederick Peel, M. P., in a speech which he recently delivered to his constituents at Bury. He said :—

> "To come to the last transaction, the taking of two gentlemen from an English mail packet. It had to be considered first whether they were liable to seizure. They were not liable to be seized as rebels, because a country which was carrying on a war against its own subjects as rebels had no right of war whatever over a neutral country. They might be treated as rebels by the Northern States ; but in their negotiations with this country they must argue as if they were belligerents, or they had no right whatever to do what they had done. The Southern Commissioners were not liable to seizure as contraband of war, because, elastic as that term was, he never yet heard it extended to things and persons which were coming from the seat of war, and proceeding to a neutral country. They were not liable to seizure as enemy's goods, although they might have been if they were of African descent. But they were free men. It had been laid down that ambassadors might be seized by their enemies while on their passage ; but the question we had to consider was whether they might be seized upon the deck of a neutral vessel. Was there any difference between territory afloat on the high seas, which the deck of a vessel was, and territory on land? President Davis thought there was no difference, for he said that the American Government had as much right to seize the two gentlemen in the streets of London as upon the deck of the vessel. He (Mr. Peel) confessed that he was not clear on that point, and he would rather reserve his opinion until he had heard the question more fully discussed. As to the other ground on which we impeached the legality of the act there could be no question whatever. The men might have been liable to seizure, but they were not legal prizes until they were condemned by a decree of a competent court of justice. They were under the protection of England, of which they could not be divested except by judicial sentence. It would be idle to speculate upon the answer of the American Government, the interim, our course should be to hope for the best. The act was not yet the act of the American Government. She might disavow, she might adopt as her own, and assert the perfect legality of, the act of Captain Wilkes. If she did the latter, let us hear her reasons. But if she could not deny the wrong, and yet would deny us redress, then it would be for us to consider whether we should maintain our right, which was the common right of all civilized nations. A weak nation in Central America, under like provocation, the other day protested and then remained inactive. But England was strong, and her arm, which providence had endowed with strength, would never be stronger than when it was uplifted in the cause of self-defence, and in the cause of right and justice."

Sir F. Baring, in a speech recently delivered at Portsmouth, expressed sentiments which we believe to be those of the British people. He said :—

> "It was perfectly right—nay, it was their duty—that they should consider the two parties in the state of affairs as belligerents. This act of Captain Wilkes could not have justified any search except that given as a belligerent. The act naturally roused a strong feeling, as it touched upon two points which were probably more sacred with Englishmen than any other—he referred to the honour of the British flag, and to the right of protection to strangers. No doubt they, living in the first naval port in the kingdom, felt very warmly on the subject, but they must not think they were more earnest for the honour of the British flag than those residing in the most remote inland district. The same feeling reigned all throughout England. With regard to the second question, there was no matter of which we were more proud—and which we had the right to be—than our determination to protect the stranger. The Protestant refugee under Louis XIV. found a home here ; the Catholic Priest in the French Revolution was received and protected ; the Spanish patriot, the Italian exile, the Hungarian, the French of all classes and opinions—all were received ; and, without wishing to know so much as their opinions, they at least found a resting place. Mad indeed must be the man who would arouse the country on such points. It was no wonder that the feelings of the people should have been aroused, but it was not by their feelings that they must be actuated. They must deal with the question in a strictly legal manner ; not what they would wish, but what they had the right to enforce. In that view, the question required all the calmness which it was possible to command. He was no lawyer, yet he believed that which had been demanded by our Government was right and proper. It is not a question whether they were contraband or not. The law of nations gives the right of search for contraband of war, but not to take possession of it—not to set up an officer's opinion as conclusive of the law of nations ; but to convey the vessel into a neighbouring port, and to take the opinion of a competent tribunal. Until that was done the action was illegitimate. He would not go into the question of what was contraband—that was quite aside. If that ship had contained arms and ammunition for the Southern States, Captain Wilkes would have had no right to have touched a single gun or a particle of the powder until he had obtained the sanction of a competent Court."

Local News.

WE are requested to state that in consequence of the annual meeting of the Bombay Bible Society being necessarily fixed for this day, the United Prayer Meeting will not be held in the Free Church, Esplanade.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MARATHI DNYANPRASARAK SOCIETY, for the election of office bearers for the next session will be held in the rooms of the Elphinstone Institution, this evening, at half past seven o'clock P. M.

The members of the Society only are requested to attend.

PROFESSOR MCCOLLUM'S second Representation of Equestrian and Acrobatic feats on Wednesday evening was a complete success. The favourable impression made on the mind of the public on the first appearance of the company attracted a large number of spectators ; and this evening there being an entire change of representation, it is expected the number of visitors will be still larger. The fame of the troupe is extending far and wide amongst all classes of the community in Bombay, and we have no doubt each successive performance will be witnessed by hundreds of people.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI :—

Hormusjee Shapoorjee, a dubash ; date of petition filed, 9th Jan. 1862.

Charles Briggs, a fitter ; Bhimjee Nathoo, a coppersmith ; and Essoobbhoy Moolna Esmailjee, a general merchant ; date of petition filed, 10th Jan. 1862.

Lourenco Antonio de Rozario, unemployed ; and Balcrustna Wisswunath (*alias* Banajee Wisswunath), Muratha writer ; date of petition filed, 13th Jan. 1862.

Damother Ramchunder, a clerk in the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office ; date of petition filed, 14th Jan. 1862.

Ahmed Rahim, unemployed ; date of petition filed, 15th Jan. 1862.

Damodhur Mohun, Annundee, and Velloo, the first Insolvent is unemployed, and the two latter are Courtezans ; date of petition filed, 16th Jan. 1862.

Bhasker Bhayeesett, an English writer ; date of petition filed, 17th Jan. 1862.

Moolna Goolam Husson Hassunally, a Doctor ; date of petition filed, 18th Jan. 1862.

Khoja Mahomed Khemjee, dry fish seller ; Woomda woman, a Courtezan ; Merwanjee Manockjee, a dealer in bangles ; and Merwanjee Nasserwanjee, a contractor ; date of petition filed, 20th Jan. 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Merwanjee Manockjee,—1st Monday in Feb. next, at 11 o'clock.

Robert Michael Kemp ; Woomda Woman ; Hormusjee Shapoorjee ; Bhimjee Nathoo ; Balcrustna Wiswunath (*alias* Banajee Wisswunath) ; Abdool Poker, Hoossain Ossman, Mahomed Mummee, Adama Cooty Husson, Rujub Ebrahim, Keyah Woman, Unjumah Woman ; Coonjimah Woman ; Bhasker Bhayeesett ; Succaram Pandoojee ; Damodhur Mohun, Annundee, and Velloo,—3rd Monday in Feb. next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their Debts, Estates, and Effects in my Office. Opposing Creditors must file their Claims, verified by Affidavit, and pay the usual Fees, at my Office, at least three days before the Hearing.

J. W. ORR,
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 21st day of January 1862.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

21 Richard Parson, *vs.* The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company. Part heard.

20 Doe on the demise of Jehangeer Bazenjee, *vs.* Roe afterwards Shaik Ebrahimb in Shaik Cassum.

21 Shamjee Gopall, *vs.* Tapidass Treebhoovundass &c.

22 William Newton, *vs.* John Watson, and another carrying on trade, &c.

23 Runsordass Bhowanydass *vs.* Charles Durand and another.

INDIAN RESIDENTS IN ENGLAND.

(*From the Overland Mail, Dec.* 26.)

We alluded in our last to the advantages which we conceived would arise from the establishment of an institution in London for the reception of native gentlemen from India desiring to visit this country for purposes either of business or of pleasure. We are glad now to learn that the project which we hinted at is likely to take substantial shape, and that something like a good practical scheme for the furtherance of this object is likely soon to be made public. We hear, too, that our native friends are bestirring themselves in other ways, and that the different native associations in India are likely ere long to be represented in this country both by a branch society in London and by an accredited literary organ. We confess that we have heard these reports with very great satisfaction. We wish the voice of India to be heard in this country —we wish our native friends to have the means readily at hand of appealing, without any delusive intermediate agency, to those to whom their destinies are entrusted. Windy orators claiming to be the only exponents of genuine Indian feeling, and inscribing the clap-trap words "Justice for India" on their banners, have too long been leading astray the public mind—seeking their own interests under a pretence of promoting the welfare of others. We wish the natives of India to speak for themselves ; to declare what are their real wants ; and to decide who are their real friends. They are but feebly represented in this country, if they are represented at all. Let them, then, come freely to England and freely represent their opinions. At present there is everything to discourage them, and the consequence is that a native of India seldom comes to England except when he has something to solicit for himself or for others. The real claimant generally remains in India, though experience has shown that principals may succeed whilst agents only involve them in costly failure. But the visit to England, with all its inconveniences and all its sacrifices, is at present a terrible affair, and enough to deter any one from seeking our shores, who can afford to endure vicariously the sufferings of a residence amongst us. All this may be obviated, and it is much in itself that there should be an asylum for the reception of native gentlemen, where they are not likely to be devoured by the birds of prey which continually hover over them. With these advantages, men would come with nothing to ask for,—men of rank, who might mix in English society, and carry back with them to India a clear impression of the resources of our country, and, we doubt not, feelings of increased attachment and loyalty to the British throne. The projects to which we have referred, being fairly carried out, the natives of India in this country, instead of being so many scattered units without any common interests, or any common centre of attraction, or any public opinion to influence their conduct and control their actions, may become an associated body—a community of Indian subjects of Her Majesty, working for the general good of their countrymen, and bearing themselves worthily amongst us, without scandal and without reproach. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the present condition of Indian residents in England. Some very unpleasant illustrations of this have recently been afforded by the records of our law courts. But whatever the advantages of the proposed movement may be in its social aspects, it is still more important in its political bearings ; for it is proposed that every possible effort should be made to render England intimately acquainted with the actual condition and the genuine wants of India ; and there is nothing more desirable than that the general popular ignorance of Indian affairs should be dispersed, and the general apathy stirred into national concern.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

THE WARNING INFLICTED ON THE DEBATS.

(*From the Globe, Dec.* 26.)

The following passage is quoted as the principal motive of the warning given to the *Debats* :—

"Nor have we any wish to discuss with M. Troplong the fundamental principles of the Constitution of 1852 ; we should perhaps affirm, with the assent of many a person, that the most fundamental principle of that Constitution is the Emperor, and that it is to indulge in the illusion of a jurisconsult, always too easily captivated by texts, to believe that it is the Empire that sustains the Emperor, and not the Emperor that sustains the Empire."

The warning declares that the article in question is written in a factions spirit, seeking to shake men's faith in the force and duration of the present institutions ; and that the doctrines professed in it are a flagrant denial of the principles on which the French people have founded the Imperial throne and the future of the dynasty. In consequence a warning is given to the journal in the person of the writer of the article, and of M. Edouard Bertin, the responsible editor.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

(*From the Times, Dec.* 25.)

Mr. Maury, who is so well known to all navigators and to all scientific men, has addressed a long letter to Admiral Fitz Roy, containing an apology for the step he has taken of resigning his post at the Washington Observatory, and devoting himself to the cause of his compatriots of the South. Mr. Maury's history of the grievances of the Southern States is much too elaborate for our columns, but the following extracts contain nearly all that relates to the present state of the conflict :—

"President Lincoln has by his own mere dictum, and that of his lieutenants, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*. He has muzzled the press and abridged the freedom of speech. He has, without authority of law, and against the Constitution, which he is sworn to defend and support, plunged the country into war, murdered our citizens, burnt our houses, and is wasting their substance. He has, without warrant, seized unoffending citizens, and, without acquainting them with the nature of their offence, has imprisoned them in loathsome dungeons. He has set aside the civil authorities and declared martial law to rule in their stead, and, under the tyrant's plea, he is proceeding to do a great many acts and things which would more become the savage and the brute. He has sent against us an army, and provided them with manacles to bind us in his prisons. His Zouaves who fell at Manassas were equipped with halters already adjusted for our necks and the lamp post ; and, first having treated medicines, drugs, and surgical instruments as contraband of war, he leaves after defeat in battle his wounded to be cared for by us whom he had sought to deprive of remedies. After his defeat at the battle of Bull's Run, he sent neither flag to bury his dead nor physicians to treat his wounded. In short, Lincoln and his myrmidons are preparing to enact upon us the scenes of La Vendee in the French Revolution.

"Though not so mighty in numbers nor so rich in warlike supplies as the enemy, we are 8,000,000 of people thrice armed, in that our quarrel is just. Fighting for our homes, we are mighty in battle. In mere lust the enemy is fighting for power and conquest ; we, for firesides, the graves of our fathers, dear life, and all that is precious to the heart and to civilization. Our cause is holy ; theirs hellish. We cannot, we will not be subjugated.

"The contrast is frequently drawn by our old men between the conduct of the English in the war of 1812 and the conduct of the hordes of Lincoln now. The English invaded us, but respected the property and regarded the rights of unarmed citizens. The same counties have been invaded by Lincoln. He has devastated and laid them waste, and for what? Why, simply to compel us to submit to his governance. Suppose he should succeed, would not success overturn the whole fabric of the Constitution? The Republic was founded on the consent of the governed. Failing in this, it is no longer either a Republic or any other form of government that has at its foundation the will of the people. It is a tyranny. We want nothing of the North. We choose not to submit to Northern domination ; we are fighting simply to be let alone, and to be permitted to govern ourselves in our own way.

"The South presents the remarkable spectacle of an army having in its ranks the first men and best talents of the country. To subdue or conquer such an army is simply an impossibility, for its soldiers are fighting for all that makes life dear to them. I fight with a price upon my head and a halter around my neck. Nor I alone, but every man of mark or substance among us. Lincoln's men are not made of such stuff ; for they are for the most part mere hirelings, and their armies in battle are strengthened by no such hope and moved by no such fears as those which inspire us. They talk of a reconstruction of the Government and a reunion of the people. Simply, and in few words, reannexation to the British Crown is more possible.

"I very much desire that the friends of free government in Europe should be correctly informed as to the true state of things with us ; for your information being chiefly derived through our enemies, it is of course onesided, and generally, also, it is not only erroneous, but wilfully mendacious. The papers at the North that plead our cause, or dare tell the truth about this war, are suppressed by Lincoln's mere *sic jubeo*. A large majority of us, they would have you believe, are opposed to secession and this war. Saving some of the Western counties of this State, and a few in East Tennessee, I have never known the people so united upon any subject. The women, if possible, are more enthusiastic than the men ; they are of one mind, and the clergy are as earnest as the women. In the week the clergy are, of their own free will, drilling and being drilled to arms ; their churches are given up to the women, who, with needles and sewing machines, congregate there to make clothing for the soldiers. On Sundays, from the pulpit, the holiness of the war and the righteousness of our cause are preached to the people. In battles, you find clergymen among the foremost of the fight. We have on our side a bishop for a general, holy divines for colonels, majors, captains, and soldiers in the ranks. Never was a people more united and in earnest than the people of the Confederate State are at this moment.

"Yes, you have heard something too of our starving—of our inability to produce breadstuffs and provisions enough for our own use, &c. To make you believe that would be requiring you to renounce your belief in physical geography, for that shows that within the Confederate States we have the finest of climates ; our lands are unsurpassed in fertility ; we are a grazing, and a farming, and a planting people. Educated in the South, I never saw a beggar until I entered the navy and went to New York. Such is the habitual abundance that the very few poor who are found among us are provided for without calling on the people for poor-rates. Our Southern laws recognize no such tax. The staples of Georgia are cotton and rice, yet the census shows that according to population Georgia furnishes as much wheat as New York, and New York is one of the wheat growing States of the North. Never have the grain crops of the South been more abundant than they now are. The blockade of our ports, admitting it to be effectual, would not interfere with us as to any of the necessaries of life. It may cut off our supplies of tea and coffee, and the various articles of merchandise that we have been accustomed to receive from abroad ; but this does not amount even to a privation, for we submit to these wants as a self-denial and a discipline that is all for our good.

"I see no end to this wicked and savage war as long as the arch spirits which surround Lincoln remain in power. Before and after every battle we hold out the olive branch, demanding simply, 'Let us go.' We do not desire to subjugate or invade his people. We are simply trying to cut loose from them, and to have nothing to do with them or their institutions one way or the other. As a proof which we wished to give them and the world of our forbearance and sincerity, behold the movements of the enemy since the battle of Manassas. We have not been disposed to follow up that single victory by a single act of invasion. Rely upon it, the old Union is irretrievably gone and secession is rapidly gaining ground. The thinking men in several of the free States are daily beginning to cast about for fresh compacts, for new political and social combinations ; and among the new developments which the morrow may bring forth, be not surprised to find Pennsylvania and, perhaps, New Jersey, seeking admission into our new Republic, as one of the States of the Confederacy."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(*From the Times, Dec.* 25.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, *Tuesday, Dec.* 24, 7 A. M.

A telegraphic despatch has been received in Paris announcing the landing of Spanish troops, with Marshal Serrano, at Vera Cruz. The cause alleged for this haste was the apprehension of a massacre of the Spanish residents by the Mexicans.

I am assured that another, and, if correct, still mor important despatch, has been communicated to the American Minister here, to the effect that the Washington Cabinet had decided on surrendering the Southeren Commissioners captured on board the Trent. The despatch in question was, I understand, received from America direct by the Minisier, but only through a well-known firm in Paris who had so received it.

The latest accounts received in Paris from St. Petersburg state that if the Government does not relax its system of oppression a catastrophe may be expected. The general discontent had reached even the Imperial Guard. Several copies of Hertzen's *Cloche* had been discovered in the possession of officers at Cronstadt, who were immediately arrested. To add to these complications, a financial crisis prevailed in the government of Kiev. Several manufacturers had closed their works. The engagements of the houses which have already stopped payment amount to nearly a million pounds sterling. The engagements of one banker who failed at Berdyschev are estimated at two million roubles.

The collection on Sunday in the English church in Paris (Rue d' Aguessean) for the British Charitable Fund amounted to 1,200*l.* The Rev. Mr. Forbes, in the course of his sermon, touched on the national loss sustained in the death of Prince Albert. He said there was scarcely a wife or mother in England whose tears had not fallen on the occasion, for Royalty was deeply enshrined in the affections of the people.

The shops in Paris occupied by Englishmen remained closed yesterday as a mark of respect to Queen Victoria.

The Imperial Commission for the Universal Exhibition of 1862 has just published its 24th bulletin, in which it states that the plans for the installation of the greater number of products are now complete, and calls on the various categories of persons intending to exhibit to act in concert with a view to making their exhibition as effective as possible by a harmonious arrangement of their productions. It also complains of the conduct of certain exhibitors, who, having expressed their dissatisfaction at the space of 8 metres at first assigned, now that the commission has obtained twice that space, say that 7 metres will be enough for them, thus endangering the effect of the French Exhibition by leaving unsightly vacancies and rendering a new arrangement necessary. The commission also urges the necessity of having the products ready in good time, and states that the space assigned to those whose products are not delivered at the French railway stations by the 10th of March will be transferred to others who require more room. The general plan of the French Agricultural Exhibition is now complete, and comprises three subdivisions for the products of the North, Centre, and South, with two other subdivisions for Algeria and the French colonies.

A model in wood of the statue to be erected to Prince Eugène has just been put up in the Place bearing his name. It is painted to imitate bronze, and represents the Prince in the costume of a General, his left hand on his sword, and his right holding the Constitution of the Kingdom of Italy. The statue faces the Barrière du Trône, and has been made expressly for the purpose of showing the effect which the definitive monument will produce.

The distribution of prizes at the Palais des Beaux Arts took place on Saturday in the amphitheatre painted by Paul Delaroche. The Minister of State presided, and delivered an address, whieh was loudly applauded. The grand medal for painting was awarded to M. Pierre Dupuis, and *accessits* to M. Perrault and M. Nargeol. The grand medal for sculpture was not awarded, but M. Borel and M. Nathan obtained *accessits*. In architecture M. Gaudet obtained the first medal ; *accessits* were awarded to M. Pascal and M. Nathan. M. Gaudet obtained the Blouet prize.

M. Phocion Roque, who for many years filled the post of Charge d' Affaires of the King of Greece at Paris, has been appointed to a similar post at Turin. He will leave Pairs in a few days for the Italian capital.

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

Colonel Birch of the late 6th, left Calcutta a few days ago to take command of the 104th at Meerut.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 15.

The ship *Newcastle*, bound for London, will leave Calcutta to-morrow, with the following passengers :—Captain Maxwell, H. M.'s 80th Regiment ; Lieutenant Desborough, H. M.'s. 27th Regiment ; Lieutenant A. Ford ; Surgeon Meane ; about 118 invalids ; 57 men detached, Royal Horse Artillery ; 23 women, and 30 children H. M.'s. Royal and Indian armies.—*Englishman, Jan.* 15.

We hear from Lahore that certain Punjab Civilians have applied to his Excellency the Viceroy, for medals and clasps for the campaign of 1845-46 and 1848-49 ; and that, to their great dissatisfaction, his Excellency has refused to entertain their claims.—*Id.*

In July last we made allusion to a memorial, signed by a large number of Bengal Civilians, which was forwarded through the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, with, as we believe, the strong support of the Viceroy, praying for the grant of privilege leave at the end of service ; in modification of the existing rule, which insists on the recipient of privilege leave returning to his post for three months after its expiry. The Secretary of State, we have now learnt, has refused to grant their prayer, on the ground of its shortening the period of residence in India qualifying for an annuity ; and because it is objectionable that a civil servant, though entitled to three months' privilege leave, if remaining in the service, should enjoy the same when vacating an office to which he does not intend to return. The memorial, in short, has been altogether rejected, and civil servants retiring on annuities must, if they vacate their appointments prior to the first of May, remain subject to proportionate deductions from their pay ; a perfectly reasonable ruling. We do not blame the retiring members of the Service for trying to close up their accounts with the State on the most favourable terms ; but we should have been very greatly surprised if they had succeeded in this attempt upon Sir Charles Wood. He turns a deaf ear to all Indian petitions of the sort ; except indeed from Princes "well recommended or capable of Russapuglian rebellions."—*Id.*

MADRAS.

The Right Wing of the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles located in Fort St. George embarks at half past 6 A. M. this day on board the Steamer "*Sydney*" and Transport "*Sesostris*" and their families in the afternoon on the latter vessel for Rangoon.—*Times, Jan.* 18.

We are sorry to inform our readers the rumour which has already appeared respecting the order from Calcutta for the disbanding of eight more regiments of the Madras army is strictly true ; but we are also given to understand that *Sir Hope Grant* leaves Madras by the next steamer for Calcutta, though we can scarcely expect that his visit to the head quarters of the Supreme Government will deter the Calcutta authorities from the proposed measure.—*Athenæum, Jan.* 18.

COCHIN.

For the season of the year, the weather has been very unsettled throughout the week. We have been favored with one or two smart showers of rain, attended with much lightning and thunder. This unexpected change has rendered the atmosphere cool and agreeable, and been of good service in laying the dust in our streets.—*Courier, January* 11.

We have to announce the arrival of the ship *Alliance*, Captain Simpson, on her way from Singapore to Jedda, with 425 pilgrims. The vessel sprung a leak, which necessitated a deviation from her voyage, with a view to effect the necessary repairs at this Port. The passengers are being landed, and are to be located in a yard at Vypeen on the margin of the backwater.

As the vessel is likely to be detained here for some six weeks, we think that so large a number of pilgrims being congregated in one locality is highly objectionable on sanitary grounds ; and would strongly suggest that they should be accommodated, in separate parties, at different parts of the Town and its suburbs. We also trust the Police will exercise particular vigilance to preserve the peace, and protect the strangers from being molested.—*Id.*

SIND.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.—We are glad to learn that an increase to the Forest Department in Sind has been sanctioned, with the view of securing a more efficient conservancy of this source of revenue to Government. An Inspector has been appointed to each Division, one on Rs. 300 and 2 on Rs. 200 each. The employment of European inspectors on such liberal salaries, will secure to Government greater efficiency in the management of the Forests, and place employes beyond the pale of temptation. Like many other departments over which an effectual check cannot be maintained, an appointment in the Sind Forests is not wholly devoid of profit, that is to say, birbery and corruption would be rife, unless care be taken in the selection of servants.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee) Jan.* 17.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Government have determined on the immediate withdrawal of all officers doing duty with Royal Regiments. They are to be posted to native Regiments, having their choice of one of two regiments to be named by the authorities. We have reason to believe that, in future, Cadets will be invariably posted within six months after arrival in the country.—*North West Gazette, January* 17.

A letter from Nowshera of the 13th says, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt there that morning, 10 minutes after five, accompanied or rather preceded by a rumbling noise. The shock lasted at least two minutes and a half.

The Commander-in-Chief reached Attock the morning of the 13th and was expected at Nowshera the following day.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 18.

PESHAWUR.

The following Punjab *Government Gazette* Extraordinary has been published :

"GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th January 1862.

"No. 83.—The Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor, being about to proceed to Calcutta, is pleased, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to empower D. F. McLeod, Esq., C. B., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to conduct all the current business of the Government.

Heads of Departments will address all despatches to the Assistant Secretary to Government at Lahore."

R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to Government, Punjab."

Sir Robert Montgomery, accompanied by Mr. Secretary Davies, started by dak carriage on Monday evening.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 15.

AFGHANISTAN.

We have been unable to find room for our Cabul letter to-day. The Ameer Dost Mahomed has after all gone to Jellalabad. Intelligence had been received from Kandahar that Abdoolghafoor Khan under instructions from Sultan Ahmed Jan of Heerat had collected a force of 6000 mecenaries from the Huzara country and was only waiting a reply to his letter asking permission to march against Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef khan at Furrah. Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan of Kandahar had sent a force of 3,000 Kandaharees and Gurriskh people with two guns to Furrah.——*Delhi Gazette, Jannary* 18.

MALTA.

We have to record the death of Mr. Frederick H. Crowe, Esq., recently appointed to be Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, which occurred at his father's house, near Devizes, on the 2nd inst., after a fortnight's illness, at the early age of 34 years. The deceased was Acting Vice-Consul at Tripoli in 1846 and 1847, and at Bengazi in 1848. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Consul on the 27th of January, 1855, afterwards appointed to Susa, and in December 1856, transferred to Bengazi, Tripoli.—*Malta Times, Dec.* 12.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—A correspondent, writing from Naples on the 10th instant, says :—Yesterday, at about 1. p. m., two slight shocks of earthquake announced some motion of Vesuvius. Loud reports as of field pieces preceded the opening of a new crater to the south east of the mountain : in fact a wide yawn poured forth flames at about 3 p. m., and the thick ashes filled the air immediately, and, rising gradually, darkened the sky thicker and thicker all night. This morning it continues, hiding the sun by its density. Should the wind blow our way, we shall have a perfect rain of ashes in our houses. The real spot is near Torre del Greco, a short distance from Pompeii. The terrified inhabitants fled, carrying all they could from their dwellings, and continue to do so in the neighbourhood at this moment. This eruption will no doubt last some time ; from my former observations I think some three weeks, if not more. To Naples it causes no apprehension whatever ; on the contrray it saves us from earthquakes, and is quite a harvest for the coach proprietors and coachmen, who are constantly employed conveying the curious and foreigners to the scene of action. All the world (of Naples) will be there to-night as well as myself. Perfect safety reigns here—plots are no sooner arranged than discovered.—(*M. Observer.*)

Indian Press.

INDIAN SOCIETY.

(*From the Madras Times, Jan.* 15.)

Magna civitas magna solitudo, because, says Bacon in his admirable and well known essay, in a great town there is not that fellowship which for the most part is in less neighbourhoods. Of the truth of the adage one may get a pertinent illustration by the mere comparison of Society in India and at Home. Take a house in a well filled street in London, and you may live there from one year to another without knowing more of the people on the other side of the street or on your own side than that the name is "M or N as the case may be," sometimes not even that. If you or your wife happen to be of an observant turn, it may be ascertained that Mrs. M is young and too pretty by half for so old a husband, or that Mr. N has very much the appearance of a city man and wears shabby hats. Occasionally this knowledge is so far extended as to embrace the fact that some one is sick at 29, or that there was an evening party at 27 last night. But as to the important points, who M and N really are, whether desirable people to know or just the reverse ; whether the head of the family is a professional man, independent, or a merchant ; above all whether the M's or the N's are living beyond or within their means, are in debt or have a balance at the bank, you can no more tell than whether the man in the moon has or has not red hair.

Exactly reverse all this and you have the case as it is in India. Here everybody knows everything about everybody. "Who's Who" would never sell in Madras ; each member of society is a "who's who" unto himself. As soon as a new arrival swims into our ken, the stranger is scrutinized, catechised, analysed ; within a week all that is worth knowing regarding his antecedents, his ancestors, his present pay and future prospects has been deposited with the fund of information the community has laid up regarding itself, ready to meet the drafts of any inquirer. If there does chance to be one point in the biography of all more earnestly investigated and therefore more accurately known than another, it is the financial status. No one accustomed before his departure for the East to the reticence of English Society on this delicate topic can well escape a twinge of surprise on his initiation into the habits of franker communicativeness that obtain in this country on money matters. But the seeming brusquerie of the question, "What is your salary?" is at once dissipated on learning that, if you feel any scruples about giving the answer, Pharoah's next Almanac wont.

After all we are inclined to think that the intimate acquaintance possessed in this country of one another's affairs is not without its advantages, and that these in fact counterbalance any little unpleasantness caused by the absence of that domestic privacy which the true born Briton loves to wrap round himself and his household, like a garment. The sensitiveness of the moral epidermis disappears under constant exposure ; while the inconvenience of living within a glass house, always open to inspection, has its counterpoise in the convenience of looking into your neighbour's. And then the knowledge that any attempt at deception is vain, operates as a check on social imposture in its various phases. Neither coxcombry nor affectation can be extinguished altogether, but the temptation to indulge in them is reduced to a minimum by the certainty that no one will be deluded. Jones may assume a fashionable drawl, or allude to his aristocratic connexions, or practice any other foppish inanity, but he will never erase from the mind of society, or prevent the tongue of society from commenting on, the fact that the paternal Jones was lucky in being allowed "to invalid" when a Captain, and that the fortune which matrimony brought into the family had been honestly made in the soap and candle business. Society is sure to revenge itself for having to submit to the fine airs of one of its professed leaders, by unlimited satire on the ancestral apothecary. People may live at what figure they please nobody fancies them an anna richer than they really are. Handsome establishments, large studs, profuse hospitality, a perennial supply of the latest novelties in millinery, all the outward and visible signs of wealth, are never here mistaken for the thing itself. The well trained eye of observers easily discerns the hectic pecuniary flush of thriftless ostentation from the wholesome genuine color of substantial opulence ; and sagacious heads wag ominously as they think of the future day of settlement. The "rich uncle" who liberally supplies the means of extravagant display is known to be no other than some accommodating Soucar whose remorseless grip holds fast the writhing victim till he has parted with the uttermost farthing and lost his last tooth. Or if the puzzling disproportion between a moderate income and a dashing expenditure does not admit of this solution, suspicion assumes a graver cast. Dishonorable as is a chronic indebtedness, there is worse dishonor still. And though people are willing to be entertained, and profess to care little where the money comes from, ugly whispers circulate that all the perfumes of Arabia would not remove contamination from some of the rupees. We say again this accurate insight into each other's affairs, this familiarity with the ways and means of every European resident in the country, minimizes the inducements to extravagance and vain show, and the benefit to the community is so far a set off against the annoyance to the individual.

We think however that this feature of Anglo Indian Society might be turned to still further account ; and this brings us to "the practical application,"—to quote the phraseology of our clerical friends—of the foregoing remarks. We have no intention of making personal allusions. We will refer to no department, or branch of service, or special employment. Our remarks shall be general, though we trust not too vague to be useful, for each reader may find special illustrations within the limits of his own experience. A very slight acquaintance with Indian life is sufficient to reveal the growth in different quarters of fungous fortunes. They spring up, people scarcely know how, not unlike the famous gourd which sheltered the Hebrew prophet ; darkness favors the developement. The singular prosperity of some persons, whose legitimate gains are known to be only moderate, is a topic of not unfrequent remark. Sometimes the external means and appliances of luxurious living strike the eye, yet there are no evidences of embarrassment. Their bills are not flying about the bazzar, or the beach. It is equally certain that the ostensible official salary would not cover the evident expenditure. Or there have been steady purchases of five per cent. But we need not trifle with our readers time to mention the various manifestations of rapidly growing wealth, which in the limited society of an Indian town cannot fail to attract notice, and occasionally excite surprise and unfavourable comment. This financial efflorescence is to be met with in various walks ; in humble and retired quarters as well as in more conspicuous positions. People look on and simply shake their heads ; it is no business of theirs. The luxuriance of the outgrowth raises a suspicion of the rankness of the soil ; it cannot be all sound ; there the matters ends. Now why should it end there? Would it end there were the case to occur out of India? Employes in situations of responsibility are reasonably expected to keep themselves free even from the breath of suspicion. The bare circumstance that an official, no matter whether in the service of Government, of a Company, of a Bank, or of a private firm, is living in a style, or accumulating property, which his income will not account for, is a *prima facie* case for an extra vigilant supervision on the part of his immediate superiors. We do not advocate an intrusive prying into private affairs ; but where circumstances invite suspicion we hold it to be a dereliction of duty obstinately to shut the eyes, or to affect to repose confidence where none is felt. The character of a servant is in many cases the only guarantee to those who employ him ; and he is as much concerned to guard that against being tampered with or injured, as to preserve undamaged any other security. Neither can he be reasonably offended if called upon to clear his reputation from a taint which his own proceedings have cast upon it.

There are obvious reasons why this strain of remark should not be pushed beyond the limits within which we have confined ourselves. The public know well that such cases as we have remotely indicated do arise from time to time ; sometimes death, departure to Europe, or some other unexpected change brings about an eclaircissement, when every one is seized with an *ex post facto* spirit of prophecy. Why should wisdom always come after the event?

English Press.

THE RECENT FRENCH REFORMS.

(*From the Globe, Dec.* 18.)

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. RECTER'S OFFICE.)

PARIS, *Dec.* 18.

The following is a fuller summary of the speech made yesterday by M. Troplong in the Senate :—

M. Troplong spoke at great length on the suppression of extraordinary credits by the Emperor, on the privilege to be granted to the Corps Legislatif of voting the Budget by sections, and on the limits to be fixed to the transfer of voted supplies. He, however, declared himself opposed to all idea of re-establishing Ministerial responsibility, which, he said, formed the basis of a parliamentary system of government expressly repudiated by the French Constitution. Referring to the advantages of the system of transferring credits from one department to another, he said that, during the last war in Italy, all France thought that immense and hasty efforts had been made to prevent our being forestalled by Austria ; whereas the fact was the victories of the French army commenced before it had hardly been provided for, and that without any transfers or extraordinary credits. In our day it is difficult to pursue an obscure policy. The Emperor shows by the measures now under discussion the loyalty of his policy. The real and infallible preparations for war in France are a good system of enlistment, the discipline of the soldier, order in the administration, and the martial genius of the nation. France, although unprepared, is always ready even against those who have taken their measures long beforehand (applause). The committee does not, however, reject the hypothesis that measures might quietly be taken in presence of great external dangers. The system of transferring credits has been instituted for that purpose. But these precautions cannot long remain concealed. Treating of the financial question, and the existing deficits, M. Troplong called attention to the great things that had been done since 1850, and said they have served to raise the French name to the highest rank ; to link the chain of our victories ; to carry our civilisation and our influence to the extremity of the world ; and, lastly, to free Italy from a foreign yoke.

In conclusion, M. Troplong maintained that the amount of the floating debt was comparatively less than in 1848.

The *Moniteur* of this morning announces that the *Correspondent* has received a first warning for publishing M. Laprade's verses, which it says are directed against the established order of things, and the French sovereign of France.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, *Tuesday Evening.*

The *Moniteur* treats us to a sort of interlude, diversifying the somewhat fatiguing monotony of war excitement and financial problems, a poetical effusion being chosen to-day for a report thereon from the Home Minister, Persigny, followed by an Imperial Decree punishing the poet. The man of rhyme is a certain Victor Laprade, of no celebrity beyond a limited circle ; in fact, a sort of provincial Lamartine of the lachrymose and sentimental school, who happened in 1858, at the death of Alfred de Musset, to get seated in the academic chair of that genuine genius. He has written "Perfumes of Magdalen," "Heroic Idylls," "Symphonies," and such like nympholeptic musings, more or less maudlin and melancholy. In an evil hour he has penned for the *Correspondent* a rhythmical pasquinade on the Empire with all its works and pomps, comprehending in a general onslaught the whole social system of modern France. Government is "Godless ;" Cæsar sets up for Pope ; flunkeyism is rampant ; honour and freedom kicked down stairs ; literature a scavenger ; and the body politic a prey to bugs! Such are a few culled specimens of what is meant for stunning satire.

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In thus pandering to disaffection he forgot he was a salaried functionary of this ungodly and vermin-infested administration (Professor of *Belles Letters* at Lyons University), a point to which Persigny directs his attention, removing him from further contact with such contamination. The Marquis de Flers resigned his official position *after* similar lampoons on his employers ; such a step should have been preliminary thereto, and on these grounds alone can governmental severity be defended. The blow is, however, clearly dealt at the French Academy, which I had occasion yesterday to notice as a nest of discontented plotters in the mere interest of faction, utterly indifferent to popular rights or national dignity, but using both as plausible pretences.

Within its circle the favourite candidate in succession to Lacordaire is a M. de Carne, writer in *L' Ami de la Religion*, but it seems this academic aspirant finds that organ too moderate for his fiery zeal, as he publishes a formal notice of his withdrawal from any further collaboration. Exaggerated partisanship is not peculiar to French enthusiasts ; over the water Dr. Brownson, of New York, denounces in his *Quarterly Review* the episcopacy of his co-religionists in the Southern States for adherence to their flocks in the present struggle, taking to task the Bishop of Charleston for his remonstrance, in reply to Archbishop Hughes. Brownson is for carring fire and sword from the Potomac to the Mexican Gulf, and affirms that if not thoroughly thrashed the Southerns must and will conquer the North, which must per force, and in self-defence, annex itself to Canada for protection. He sees the ruin of manufacturing industry in Massachusetts, Vermont, and the cradle States of New England, the inevitable junction of the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys with the South, the loss of Kentucky, with the far West, and the reduction of all Federal remnant with an insignificant circle of unfavoured territory, doomed to future absorption by slavery. Bedlamite raving has superseded calm sense on either side, but the Palmetto States can scarcely claim the palm just now of transcendant violence.

The trade of Havre has received notification by last mail that the Fulton regular packet is not to be expected when due at that port, the Federal authorities having pressed it into transport service for troops southwards. There seems to be a sad lack of any but mere river-going steamers at the disposal of the Federal Government. The *Moniteur de l' Armée* sets forth this penury of naval resources in a tabular form to-day, and contrasts such beggarly account with the formidable force arrayed against it: the conclusion being that to provoke hostile action is sheer insanity.

To the Editor of the Globe.

DUBLIN, *Dec.* 16.

SIR,—In November last I wrote to you, showing that the troops for Montreal and Quebec ought to be landed at Metis, Bic, or River De Loup, whence the Railway runs to Point Levi (South Quebec) Montreal, and other parts of the province. In the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Saturday was'a letter against this route, and in favour of St. John, N. B., referring to our troops going out in 1805, 1837, and 1843 ; but the writer forgets that we had no screw steamships, no steam transports, no railways in Canada, no lights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in those days ; and that therefore St. John or Halifax had to be selected. He states the "paltry saving of 100 miles by sea" is not worth consideration—it is not ; but the marching of troops 400 miles with the sufferings of 1837 and 1843, told in the leader of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, ought to prevent a repetition, when steamers can make 250 miles against 16 of a marching regiment per day, doing in two the work of a month's labour and toil on land, without any sufferings. *The wives* and families of the men need fear no danger.

Lord Palmerston deserves the thanks of the nation and Canada for his promptness. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is not worse in winter than the Pentland Frith, the German Ocean, or Cape Horn. " Wherever there is a will there is a way," and in finding it our jolly tars and red jackets never yet failed. Except by the St. Lawrence our troops cannot reach Montreal in time. By it and the Grand Trunk Railway they will be there on the 18th day from England, even with a 50 or 60 miles' march. The Saguenay is always open, the ice in the Gulf being only on the shore, not one-fourth the thickness of that on the Lakes, without any bergs.

THREE WINTERS IN THE NORTHERN STATES, ONE IN QUEBEC, AND TWICE ROUND THE HORN IN WINTER (FAST IN THE ICE FOR SOME DAYS).

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

(From the Times, Dec. 26.)

In the event of a war with America we should suddenly find ourselves engaged in hostilities with a powerful and adventurous people, strong in maritime resources, and participating in our own national familiarity with the risks and dangers of the deep. Such an enemy is not to be held cheap. It is quite true that the Americans have at present no fleet which could pretend to cope with the royal Navy of England, and we may even say, perhaps, that they have hardly a single vessel which could be matched for speed and armament against the best specimens of the same class from our own squadrons. The supremacy of the seas, therefore, in a general sense, would certainly be ours ; and it is equally certain that we could blockade all the chief ports of the Federal States without the slighest difficulty. But the Americans possess maritime resources of no ordinary kind, and they are second to none in the skill with which they can employ them. The Northern States are full of building yards, and abound with timber and all other materials required in naval arsenals. We may depend upon it that our adversaries will lose not a moment after the declaration of war in pressing forward the construction and equipment of cruisers, and it must be expected that many of these vessels will, as in the last war, elude the blockade and prowl about the ocean in quest of prey. They may hope, in any case, to snap up our merchantmen and derange our commerce, but the more adventurous spirits among them may not improbably fly at higher game. It is quite possible that while England is ruling undisputed mistress of the waves a Yankee frigate may appear some fine morning off one of our ports and inflict no slight damage upon us before anything could be done to stop her. We have a long coast line to defend, and our enterprising enemy might quietly mark out his point of attack, and try the chances of the adventure. It would be rather a desperate service, no doubt, but it is precisely by such exploits that the Americans would attempt to establish a reputation, and redress the balance of loss and gain in the incidents of the war.

We happen, it is true, at the present time, to be unusually well prepared for such contingencies. Our coast defences have been reorganized, our fortifications have been greatly strengthened and extended, and our ordnance as well as our navy has been reconstructed. We have a very large flotilla of gunboats especially fitted for service on our own coasts, and we have an efficient Naval Reserve fully competent to meet the demand for seamen. Besides this, in every maritime county we have Militia Artillery, and we have also Volunteer Artillery, and even Volunteer Engineers. There is not a port in the kingdom but has recently taken thought how to defend itself against attack. At many points new batteries have beeu thrown up and new guns mounted, while the local Artillery is always at hand to turn these defences to account. These are incalculable advantages, but it still does not follow that at some one point an enemy's frigate might not detect an opportunity for mischief, and we have lately published some communications purporting to show that one of our principal ports is actually exposed to visitation of this very kind. It is declared that an American cruiser, if she could get across the Atlantic and thread her way through St. George's Channel, might undoubtedly enter the Mersey, and so hold the shipping of Liverpool at her mercy for some hours together.

We take this case, then, as a good specimen of the whole, and it would be easy, we think, to show that, we have most effective means of defence at our command. Liverpool has abundance of vessels available for service, and abundance of sailors to man them. The Mersey swarms with tugboats, ferryboats, and boats of every description, so built as to be perfectly capable of carrying a heavy gun or two. The population of Liverpool is already enrolled in brigades of Infantry and battalions of Artillery and Engineers. The town, in fact, contains within itself all those materials out of which the Northern States of America have formed a Federal Navy. The expedition to Port Royal was composed for the most part, of vessels not a bit stronger than could be procured by the score in the waters of the Mersey, and those vessels were manned in haste by New England fishermen. Some months ago Mr. Laird, who has just addressed us afresh on the subject, called the attention of Government to the extraordinary resources for self-defence which Liverpool possessed, and his suggestions for turning these to practical account were approved by the officers deputed by Government to inquire into the matter. Here, then, we have exactly what we want—good ships, good men to man them, and good will for the service. All that is asked of Government is that it should furnish guns, of which there can be no lack, and make compensation for the equipment and occasional use of the vessels employed.

We introduce this subject to the public because we are sure that it indicates the true principles of national defence. It is quite impossible that the Royal Navy can furnish a squadron for every sea and a guardship for every port. Something must be left to local resources, and, indeed, It is exactly this combination of voluntary service with national action which constitutes true power. The Queen's ships can scour the seas and keep the Channel, but enemies like the Americans will now and then run the blockade, especially if enticed by an easy prey at the end of the voyage. Against these visitors it will be quite sufficient to establish local defences. An American cruiser would not run the risk of an engagement by which she might be crippled or delayed. She would mark out spots left unprotected through carelessness or confidence, pounce upon her prey and be at sea again before any ship could get on her track. She would find her reward in the credit which such success would bring her, and in the renown which would attend an enterprise so intrepid and audacious. It is useless to urge that this would be a barbarous and useless system of tactics, for it would, in fact, be the only system open to the Americans in a contest with a navy like ours. They have no line-of-battle ships, and they cannot keep the sea by powerful fleets. Their blows would be aimed at our commerce and our pride. They would endeavour to intercept our merchant vessels, and to alarm us on our own shores. If some smart San Jacinto should actually succeed in entering the Mersey or the Humber in defiance of a Channel squadron, the exploit would be set off, and not unreasonably against our displays of force along the Federal coasts. The Americans would tell the world that all the maritime power of Britain could not secure its ports against their cruisers, and we should be left to infer that an enemy so successful in spite of such odds had better be conciliated than encountered. Of course, we could spread alarms and inflict injuries in our turn, but that would count for little in the estimate. We, as the stronger Power, should be expected to do so, but it would be the weaker Power which would get credit for the achievement. These peculiar risks we can only meet by a system of local defences. When the Americans know that our ports are at least so far protected that they cannot be attacked with impunity or damaged without a struggle, they will not venture on making the attempt. Their only hope of success lies in the chance of a surprise. Take away this chance, and their opportunities are gone. Nothing is wanted beyond such means of defence as may be always and immediately available. If there is a flotilla of gunboats which can be sent out, or a battery which can be manned at the first appearance of a hostile sail, enough will have been done. No enemy will then run the risk of the adventure, and the necessary precautions ought to be taken without delay. Even if we may indulge the hope that the Federal Government will not persist in refusing our present just demands, we can never be sure that the convulsions and quarrels of the disunited States may not bring an American war to our doors.

(From the City Article of the Times, Dec. 23.)

The private letters from New York today state that the financial report of Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, had produced a very unfavourable impression among the principal bankers and merchants, and that on the evening previous to the departure of the present mail a meeting of the New York Banks had been held to discuss the question of a suspension of specie payments. No decision had been arrived at, but the result appeared to be inevitable at an early date. Meanwhile, it was understood that the Banks would intimate to the Government their inability to enter into any further loan commitments.

Advices from Montevideo, of the 13th ult. state that Her Majesty's ship *Ardent*, Commander Parish, had arrived on the previous day, having on board the ex-President of the Argentine Confederation, Dr. Derqui, and his family, who had solicited the protection of the British flag, and who had embarked at Santa Fe on the 8th. The weather had been very bad, and the Ardent had to anchor off the island of Martin Garcia, the Buenos Ayrean commander of which sent on board a demand that Dr. Derqui should be given up to him, in order to be tried by the Supreme Court of Buenos Ayres. Captain Parish, of course, in very plain terms, met this by a reply that it is not customary for officers of the English navy to give up political refugees who have once been received under the protection of our flag. The flight of Dr. Derqui, it was thought, would leave Buenos Ayres free to treat with the provinces, and gradually to reassume her proper position as the capital and seat of Government of the Confederation, which ought never to have been at any other place. Foreigners have little or no interest in the interior provinces, or out of that of Buenos Ayres, where British capital has become very largely invested, and where alone they have uniformly been protected by anything like a regular Government. There had been extraordinary storms in the River Plata, with great damage to shipping, including a Brazilian man-of-war steamer wrecked on the reef to the east of Montevideo, and a fine American steamer, which went on shore at Buenos Ayres. The beacons on the banks off Martin Garcia have been all carried away, and the Ardent had to buoy the passage before she could go through.

In connexion with the affairs of Barnard, Rosenthal, and Co., braid and trimming manufacturers, who stopped on the 29th of October with debts for about 70,000*l.*, it appears by accounts from New York today that Mr. Kersten, a brother-in-law of Mr. Barnard, to whom consignments of goods had been made of the value of 33,000*l.*, has been arrested at the instance of a person sent out by Mr. Chatteris, the accountant, on behalf of the creditors. Kersten had rendered a statement to the effect that he had paid 12,000*l.* for duties and 4,000*l.* for charges, but it was now found that the duties had been only 3,000*l.* and the charges 600*l.* After his arrest he was liberated on bail being given for 12,000*l.* by Messrs. Solomon Hart and Co., with whom it is supposed he must previously have caused a sufficient sum to be lodged for their protection. Kersten was bankrupt last year, and did not pay even a fractional dividend.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the Daily News, Dec. 16.)

The proofs presented from day to day of the constantly increasing abundance of money are attracting a good deal of attention. The accumulation has been promoted by the gradual slackening of business, experienced for some months past, by the important diminution which is now taking place in our imports of foreign corn, by the partial suspension of the cotton trade, and even by the political anxieties that have recently arisen. Each of these causes contributes to check the commercial demand for money. When trade diminishes in activity, it is clear that less money is required to carry it on with. Sufficient importance has not been attached to the influence which the paralysis in the cotton trade has upon the supply of bills, and consequently upon the money market. The effect as regards our foreign commercial relations is that, in consequence of the inability of America to send over the usual supply of cotton bills, the exchange has arisen to a point which, to the dismay of the New York and Boston bankers, loaded as they are with public securities, is inducing a prospect of a reflux of gold from America to England. America as a rule, is always indebted to this country, the balance being thrown against her to no small amount by the kind of tribute which she is under the obligation of paying, as interest on the vast amount of our capital embarked in her Federal, State, City, Railway, and other securities. Under ordinary circumstances, as we know, she squares the balance by sending us, in addition to large quantities of cotton, corn, and other produce, a considerable amount of gold, which she derives from her Californian possessions. The important part which cotton plays in the adjustment of the general balance is indicated by the fact that, now that the American cotton is being withheld from us, even the shutting out of our goods from consumption in America, by tariff arrangements and other means, has not prevented the exchange between that country and England from rising to a little over par. Let the advance proceed alittle further, and—always supposing that the Americans do not relieve themselves of their immediate pecuniary liabilities by going to war with us— gold will certainly quit New York for Europe. It seems hardly likely that these remittances will be of large amount, considering that in the first three quarters of the present year our exports of goods of all kinds to the " United States" have been only 6,472,753*l.*, against 15,765,014*l.* in the same period of last year, and 17,128,062*l.* in 1859, while our imports from America have been no less than 43,025,809*l.* in the three quarters of the present year, against 33,778,483*l.*, in the nine months of 1860, and 25,591,183*l.* in 1859. But America at present needs all the gold she has got. At a time when such vast masses of government paper are being created, and when so much depends upon their being constantly absorbed by the general public, it is exceedingly important that no check should be given to public confidence, such as would arise from a recommencement of the export of gold. We may be sure, therefore, that every measure will be devised to obviate this contingency. It is with this view that the pulse of the London market has been privately felt on more than one occasion during the civil war, for in proportion as American Federal securities might be placed in England, the " indebtedness" of America to this country would be reduced, or, were the balance against England, as it unquestionably was during the whole of last year and the first portion of the present one, when we were importing American grain so largely, its amount would be increased in favour of America. From this means of relief the Federal Government have now effectually debarred themselves. The same fear of creating an adverse balance of payments to England, and a consequent drain of specie from the New York banks, has caused the Government to defer to the clamorous demands of the American contractors that clothing and other equipments for the army should be purchased in the dearest maket—that is to say, at home.

While the absence of the usual medium of remittance afforded by cotton bills to the amount of a score of millions sterling is thus raising a new financial difficulty for America, the effect upon our money market is of course favourable. In the first place, we keep at home all that amount of money which we should, under ordinary circumstances, invest in American produce ; and, as the other countries to which we are now turning for cotton, cannot as yet furnish it to anything like the requisite extent, it follows that many millions of money destined for foreign expenditure are absolutely for the time hoarded. They are driven into the tills of the Bank of England and of other bankers, where they go on accumulating, in a profitless manner. The effect upon the discount market may be imagined when it is borne in mind that every bale of cotton in its passage from the scene of production to its transmutation into a manufactured article on the linen drapers' shelves, is represented by paper of—we are almost afraid to say how many times its original value. There are probably at least six distinct sets of bills created, nearly the whole of which come for negotiation in the discount market. Multiply by six the value of that portion of the American cotton crop which is ordinarily consumed or manufactured in this kingdom, and we arrive at an astonishing aggregate ; yet even then we do not get an adequate idea of the immense volume of internal trade connected with this one branch of the national industry. It is scarcely necessary to remark that a check to this kind of business, though it may be accompanied by a rise in the Bank of England reserve to ten or eleven millions, and in the Bank bullion to fifteen or sixteen millions, or more, is not a national gain, but rather a national discouragement. Money is thrown out of remunerative employment. Capitalists get lower rates for it, because merchants and manufacturers will no longer take it off their hands, being unable themselves to use it in a profitable manner. The whole scale of profits is thereby reduced, beginning with the importer, and extended through the manufacturer down to the operative, of which latter class, engaged in the cotton manufacture, nearly one-half of the members are computed to be now either partially or wholly unemployed.

Considering the operation of these causes upon the discount and money markets—the great diminution which is taking place in the amount of mercantile bills in existence, and the prospect of our having still less to pay away abroad for the raw material of the greatest of our manufactures—it is not only easy to understand why the rate of discount has fallen to so low a point, and why the supply of idle money is so excessive, but it becomes difficult to discover how a still greater accumulation of floating capital can be prevented. This is not a gain, but an evil ; it is at least full of the seeds of evil. Money, through being steadily thrown out of healthy employment for a year or two together, accumulates at last to such a mass that the public get tired of holding it, and are tempted to embark it in other ventures, sometimes of an irregular character. This usually happens when dark political clouds, which have long overhung and repressed enterprise, are suddenly blown away. The return of confidence finds a pile of idle money, which legitimate trade, no matter how fast it may work, cannot possibly absorb with a rapidity equal to the impatience of the holders. The consequence is speculation—inflation. With a vast surplus of money, and a confident condition of the public mind, these results have rarely been wanting. At present we are merely working at the accumulation, and have not yet arrived at the pitch of confidence required to inaugurate a mania, and to induce us to shovel out our wealth by wholesale. Even a three per cent. rate of discount is at present quite powerless to stimulate enterprise. It is accompanied, in fact, by a decline, instead of an increase, in business. This fact renders it almost certain that the glut of money will yet become more oppressive. We cannot see into the future, and tell how it will ultimately be worked off, but there is a growing though as yet, perhaps, a distant prospect of an era of speculative excitement. This would of course be retarded by war.

The immediate commercial feature, as we pointed out last week, is the anxiety of the community to reduce their outstanding engagements until the question of peace or war between this country and American shall have been decided. Now, suspense, more than any other condition of the public mind, conduces to the accumulation of idle money. Bankers, in particular, let themselves " run into money" at such times ; that is to say, just at a period when, owing to the diminished inducements to enterprise, borrowers become careless of borrowing, bankers may be for the moment less eager to lend. Thus the little enterprise that exists may receive, perhaps, a further check, and bankers' reserves may rise still faster. There was one quarter in which, latterly, an opening had been presented for the employment of a portion of our surplus, and that was France, where, by a reversal of the usual order of things, the rate of interest was six per cent., while ours was three. But France has apparently tided over the worst of the pressure ; and though there is always a suspicion that the rate of interest in that country is regulated too much by Imperial decree, the increase of 1,600,000*l.* in the bullion in the Bank, as shown in the return published on Friday, justifies the reduction in the charge of that establishment to five per cent. It is probable, therefore, that we may soon have thrown back on our hands even that portion of our floating capital which we had sent over for employment on the other side of the Channel during the recent crisis. In financial matters there is not a cloud in any quarter. The gloom arises solely from political complications, and will not disappear until they are solved, no matter how long and dreary may be the interval.

The present depressed, though expectant, attitude of the mercantile world contrasts strongly with the feeling of hopefulness with which, prior to the occurrence of the difficulty with America, the advent of the New Year had been looked for. Money was abundant beyond all wants ; the Emperor of the French had spoken with unaccustomed energy in favour of financial reform and retrenchment ; the alarmists on the Paris Bourse were beginning to entertain an apprehension that there would be " no First of January" for them ; while the proposed visit of the Emperor Napoleon to our Court at the opening of the Great Exhibition seemed to afford a fresh guarantee for political tranquillity. Public securities were already evincing a degree of elasticity unknown for a long time past, and there were many indications of a steady growth of confidence. One day's news has been sufficient to give it a complete check. We can only hope that the clouds in the West which now so gloomily darken the horizon may be scattered. But the last days of the departing year are days of mourning and calamity for England.

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A SPLENDID B. CLARIONET in a handsome Case, by Rudall Rose, Cante and Co. This Instrument is well worthy the attention of Band Masters and Amateurs. Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to

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Just imported per Ship Her Majesty.

C. A. FURDOONJEE in returning thanks for the past support begs to acquaint his constituents and the Public in General, that he has just received from England a fresh batch of Oilman Stores Confectionery, Grocery, best Wines and Beer, &c. &c., which he confidently recommends them of being of the best quality :—

Printed list in detail to be had on application. Fine Mahableshwar Potatoes 4 maunds in a Basket, to be had for Rs. 9.

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A large assortment of Carriage, Buggy, Phaeton and Riding Whips. Superior plated and German Silver Hunting and Socket Spurs.

Always on hand,

Horse Blankets and clothing of every description.

Brushes, Harness Blanking and Compo. Railway Wrappers, Walking Sticks, Superior Ladie's and Gentlemen's Saddles best London made.

Harness of every description made to order.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemests and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying ONLY guaranteed articles, and they confidently asssert that it s their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood
Work Stand and Pin Cushions.
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Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.
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Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
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These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

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BOTTLED by Messrs. F. Friend & Co., just received by their Agents, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints. Price Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½ per dozen.

Also a quantity of country bottled at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts and Rs. 3½ per ozen for Pints.

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CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 26th, 1861.

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AN Arrival of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

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ON SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.

LA ROSE CLARET in 1 Dozen Cases, from Messrs. *Block, Grey* and *Block* of London.

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Yellow Seal ...	Rs. 25 per dozen.
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Confidently Recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

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Black Seal.........Amontillado............	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,, 24
Brown do. Yellow do. }	,,	,, 22
MADERIA, very old........................	,,	,, 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do. .... Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal................ Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. .... Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margaux	,,	,, 34
Leoville	,,	,, 28
St. Julien	,,	,, 22
Medoc	,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. ...A.DePaul.....Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do. ... do. ......Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { Demhar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... }	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do. do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE........................	,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co. do.	,,	,, 18
CURACOA	,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO	,,	,, 40
SHERRY BRANDY	,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,, 50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica.........	,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London...........	,,	
Do............Hollands in cases.........	,,	
WHISKEY.........Glenlivet, Crabbie ...	,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beers English and Country bottled, just to hand in Excellent condition.

GUINNESS. Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado..............................	Qts.........	Rs. 32
Pale	Qts.........	,, 26 to 28
Do.	Qts.........	,, 24
Golden	Qts.........	,, 24 to 26
PORT—		
1st quality	Qts.........	,, 28
Do.	Pts.........	,, 15
2nd quality	Qts.........	,, 24
Do.	Pts.........	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts.........	,, 40
Do.	Pts.........	,, 20
2nd quality	Qts.........	,, 36
Do.	Pts.........	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling................................	Qts.........	,, 40
Do.	Pts.........	,, 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling................................	Qts.........	,, 40
Do.	Pts.........	,, 20
CLARET—		
Margaux	Qts.........	,, 32
Leoville	Qts.........	,, 26
La Rose	Qts.........	,, 24
Medoc	Qts.........	,, 18
Do.	Pts.........	,, 12
BRANDY—		
1st quality, Pale........................	Qts.........	,, 28 to 30
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.........	,, 20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts.........	,, 21
WHISKEY, Scotch)	Qts.........	,, 24
BEER—		
English bottled	Qts.........	,, 6-8
English do.	Pts.........	,, 4-4
PORTER	Qts.........	,, 6-8
Ditto.	Pts.........	,, 4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.		,, 40

STRANACK & Co.

10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 21st Jan. 1862.

ON SALE,

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, with Her Majesty's INDIAN NAVY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to the 31st December 1861. Price Rs. 3.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.

TINNED LEAD COMPOSITION PIPES.

SERVICE PIPES laid down by experienced Plumbers at the following rates, which include two of Lambert's Best Brass Stop Cocks, Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100 feet—

½ inch, per foot	As. 14
⅝ ,, ,, ...	Rs. 1 0 as.
¾ ,, ,, ...	,, 1 2 ,,
1 ,, ,, ...	,, 1 6 ,,

For lengths of over 100 feet—

½ inch, per foot	As. 12
⅝ ,, ,, ...	,, 14
¾ ,, ,, ...	Rs. 1 0 as.
1 ,, ,, ...	,, 1 4 ,,

Specimens of the Pipe and Cocks may be seen at this Office.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.

Chinchpogly.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 4 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Alminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts. Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards. Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards. Brooches.
Hair Rings. Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

A European Assistant wanted.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured.
Colored French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced rich Mohair Dresses.
Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
Mouseline de sôi Dresses with rich Silk Flounces.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Lace Tunics for Ball Dresses.
Sprig'd and Striped Muslin de sôi Dresses.
Striped Mohair Cloth for Dresses.
Foulard Silk.
White and Spotted Muslin and Net for Dresses.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crèpe & Crape, &c. &c.
White Crinoline, and Braid Bonnets.
Plain Dunstable and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Hats for Ladies, richly trimmed with Feathers, Velvet, &c. &c.
Hats for Girls, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

White and Black Spanish Lace Mantles.
Black Silk and Mohair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
Burnouses, in White Lama, and Barège.
Do. in Black Grenadine.
Do. in Black Barège.
Colleen Bawn Mantles in Black and White Muslin.
Zauve Jacquettes with Vests, handsomely trimmed.
Lama Shawls, Black, White, and Coloured.
Black Grenadine Shawls, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.

Real Valanceinnes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Imitation Brussels Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White Muslin embroidered in Black Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all Colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.

Ladies Belt Clasps, in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.

Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Ornaments and Cords.
Gold Pins and Gold Combs, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.
Pearl, and Gold Coronets.
Real Valencennes, and Maltese Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Imitation Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Infants Cloaks, and Hoods, very rich.
Rich Fancy Fans, Spangled in Gold Steel and Silver.
Ladies French Stays.

STEEL HOOPS AND PETTICOATS, OF EVERY DESCRPTION.

Fancy Feathers, Rosettes, Birds, &c.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers with Velvet to match, in all Colors for Hats, &c.
Rich Velvet Fancy and Plain Ribbon.
Black White and Colored Spotted Falls.
Black and White real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Embroidered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Kid Gloves.
Aluminium, Gilt and Pearl *Arrows* for Head Dresses.

FOR WEDDINGS.

White Glacè and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulle Dresses.
White Embroidered Tarlaton Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Lace Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
Rick Black Glacè Silks.
Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
Black Burnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crèpe, steel and Jet.
Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waits Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. *to* 7 P. M. *Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.*

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES EXTRAORDINARY.

Playing 4, 6, or 8 Tunes each.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have the pleasure to announce the arrival in excellent condition of twenty-four of these boxes, playing the following airs. The Boxes have been made to order, with such arrangement of popular Airs, Tunes, &c., as are best suited for the Bombay Market.

FOUR TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays
God save the Queen.
La Cracovienne.
St. Patrick's Day.
When the morning.
No. 2 plays
My Maryann Polka.
Far far upon the sea.
Nelly Bly.
Still so gently from La Sonambula.
No. 3 plays
Martha, Choeur de Chase.
La Traviata—Di Prooruza il near
Eruami-Conquira (Verdi).
La Dame Blanche.
Viens gentille Dame.
No. 4 plays
Souvenir de Cork.
Orphee aux Eufers.
Cavatina de la Gazza.
Le Pre aux Clercs.

No. 5 plays
I have thought of thee.
Oh Nanny will thou gang with me.
Sandy and Jenny.
My own my lovely bride.
No. 6 plays
Farewell ye Mountains.
Glorious Apollo.
The Rose of Kildare.
The Bonny Fish Wife.
No. 7 plays
My love she's but a Lassie yet.
Bonny Dundee.
British Grenadiers.
Partaul pour la Syrie.
No. 8 plays
With all thy faults I love thee still.
The Dutchess of Kent.
The Dream is past.
Cared I for your heart.

SIX TUNE BOXES.

. 1 plays
Hearts of Oak.
Roy's wife of Aldavaloch.
When the Rosy Moon appearing.
Banks of Bauna.
O'er the Waters Row.
The Bonny Fish Wife.
o. 2 plays
Fair Ellen, Braham.
Draw the Sword, Scotland.
Flora McDonald, Laurent.
Favorite Scoth Air.
My love, she's but a &c.
Rule Brittannia.
No. 3 plays
Home sweet Home.
The light up Mana.
Canadian Boat Song.
Poor Maryann.
The Rose of Lucerne.
Merrily danced the Quaker's wife.
No. 4 plays
Nicholson's Rondo.
Waltz on the Swiss Girl.
When the Rosebud of Summer.
Coal Black Rose.
Pop goes the Weasel.
Oh how those Bells remind me.

No. 5 plays
The Lass of Gowrie.
The Harp that once through Tara's Halls.
God save the Queen.
Kitty of Coleraine.
I've journeyed over many lands.
Oh 'tis the melody.
No. 6 plays
My old dog Tray.
The low back'd Car.
Lillie Dale.
Pop goes the Weasel.
The pretty Ratcatcher's daughter.
The Reel Row.
No. 7 plays
The time I've lost in wooing.
I'll gang no more to yon twon.
The Royal Oaks of England
The Sailor's Journal.
Oh Lognedli Buchan.
The Reel Row.
No. 8 plays
God save the Queen.
Buy a Broom.
Waltz Lucrezia Borgia.
Love Ritornella.
Still so gently o'er me stealing
Bay of Biscay.

EIGHT TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays
Love not a Ballad.
The Isle of Beauty.
Olga Waltzer.
Auld Lang Syne.
Oh Susannah.
Willie we have missed you.
Priere de Guilliame Tell.
The last Rose of Summer.
No. 2 plays
Miss Cree's Hornpipe.
Buy a Broom.
God save the Queen.
The Old English Lady.
When pensive I thought.
Pray Goody.
My Heart and Lute.
Isabel.
No. 3 plays
Nobody coming to Marry me.
The Horn of Chase.
Quick Step.
Royal English Summer Night.
The Lass of Richmond Hill.
My heart is still with thee.
My love she's but &c.
By the gaily circling Glass.
No. 4 plays
Evening Star Polka.
Hoffucing's Waltz.
Farewell ye Mountains.
Draw the Sword.
Fly not yet.
My love is like, &c.
Robin Adair.
Partaut pour la Syria.
No. 5 plays
The Laurel.

I was in the merry month of May.
Say, can a father's heart.
Calver Lodge favorite dance.
Apsley House do.
Come sing to me, &c.
The better land.
The high born child.
No. 6 plays
English Hornpipe.
Merrily dance, &c.
Favorite Quadrille.
Jenny Jones.
When the rosy Moon.
British Grenadier's March.
Ango Caledonian Air.
The Blue Bells of Scotland.
No. 7 plays
St. Patrick's Day.
Rob Roy.
I'll gang no Mair, &c.
Rule Brittannia.
God save the Queen.
The Royal Oaks of England.
Good night and joy be, &c.
The time I've lost, &c.
No. 8 plays
Luisa Miller—Deh la parola.
Lucia di Lammermoor vers toi toujours.
Robert le Drable Alice.
Ayeb plus de confiance.
I Pautani, Nel Mirate.
La Traviata Panjoo Cara.
Guillinme Tell Acours dance nia vacelle.
Le chants de la Serene.

Price moderate, early application to be made to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,

No. 1, Church Gate.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY,

Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principal Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi " Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee ; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.

No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just purchased the whole of the stock in trade, together with the good will, of the Saddlery and Harness business lately carried on by MRS. SOPHIA TAPP in the shop and premises No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which was so liberally granted to their predecessor.

P. GRANT AND SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction both as regards quality of Material and style of workmanship ; relying, at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

The Bombay business will be carried on by Mr. HENRY GRANT and the Poona business by Mr. P. GRANT to either of whom orders may be sent as it may suit the convenience of customers.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MESSRS. BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co. have the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received, *ex Wings of the Wind* and *Lady Octavia* a further choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, consisting of,—

Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets, handsomely trimmed.
Black and Brown Felt Spanish Turban Hats, trimmed with velvet.
Trimmed Straw Hats, assorted shapes.
Black Glace Silk Paletot.
Linen and Muslin Sets of Collars and Sleeves.
Spanish Lace and white and colored Embroidered Silk Mantillas.
Black Lace Mantilla Shawls.
Black and White Lama Shawls.
Assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Scarboro Hair Rolls and Frizzettes.
Assorted Chenille Hair Nets.
Assorted Invisible Braid Nets, with Stars and Steel Beads.
White Blonde Edge Cap Fronts.
White Kid Boots and Shoes.
Black Velvet and Gold Head Dresses.
Best Artificial Flowers.
Flower Wreaths with Boquets to match.
White China Silk Mantila's and Shawls.
Variety of Fancy Gilt and Pearl Buttons.
Jet and Steel Slides for Ornamenting Bonnets.
Fancy Gilt Stars.
Children's Black Felt Spanish Turban Hats.
Children's Black and Colored Cashmere Boots.
Children's Large and Small Size Dressed and Undressed Dolls.
Variety of Spring Toys for Children.
Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

An early inspection of which will oblige.

No. 2, Medow Street, next door to Henderson & Co., Fort.

MRS. HERN

BEGS to announce the arrival of a Select Stock of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed in Crinoline, white and black, plain and fancy, also Tulle and Crepè Dress Bonnets.

Ladies and Children's Hats in all the fashionable Shapes.

Feathers and Flowers.
Ribbons in all widths and Colors.
Brochè Bonnet ties.
Bridal Wreaths Veils and Bouquets.
Handsome Colored Wreaths and Bouquets.
Velvet and Pearl Head Dresses.
Pearl Coronets and Pearl and Gold Combs.
Bracelets and Clasps in the newest pattern.

GARIBALDI SHIRTS.

Rich Glacé Mantles and Paletots.
Barcelona Mantles.
Richly embroidered black Grenadine Shawls trimmed with Lace.
Spanish Lace Shawls.
White Lace Mantles.
White and Black Lace Tunics and Flouncings.
Llama Shawls.
White and Black Glacè Silks.
Rich Taffeta Chinè a Carreaux.
Rich Taffeta Broche Chinè.
Rich Flounced Barege Robes.
Rich Challi Barege Ditto.
Seaside Linen Robes.
Rich French Muslin Robes.
Spotted and Plain Swiss Muslin.
Hairnets with Coronets.
Sets of Maltese Collars and Sleeves.
,, Muslin Ditto ditto.
Muslin Embroideries.
New Muslin Coventry Frilling.
Dress Trimmings Consisting of Fringed Ribbons, Quilted Ribbons, Quilted Velvets.
Glacè Buttons, Velvet Buttons and Graduated Sets of Buttons.
White and Colored Crinoline Net.
Improved perforated Spring Steel.
Fans in new Designs.
Black Patent Crèpe.
Sets of Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.

No. 3, Medow Street, 26th November 1861.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT,

Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and General Warehousemen.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co. respectfully invite attention to the subjoined list of the Tailoring Department, &c. &c. They beg specially to address themselves to Officers of all ranks in Military and Political employ, as the Stock now contains almost every article required for the new Uniforms. The new Badges, Numbers, Buttons, &c., rendered necessary by the Amalgamation will be received by an early Mail, and all Officers are solicited to register their orders without delay.

Military Uniform, &c.

A large stock of the best West of England Cloths, in Scarlet, Blue, Rifle, Black and Oxford. Doeskin (for Overalls) in Black, Blue, and Oxford.

Scarlet Cassimeres for Staff Vests.
Blue Regulation Serge.
Scarlet do. do.
Khakee do. do.
New Serge Frocks, " Volunteers" Uniforms.
Fine Blue Cloth for Patrol Coats.
Cavalry Grey Cloth " Lancers.'
Khakee Drill, English Manufacture.

The above made and cut in first rate style, and in strict accordance with the latest Regulations.

Gold Laces, Swords, (Military, Naval, and Durbar) Cocked Hats, Waist and Shoulder Belts, Badges Mohair Trimmings of all kinds, &c. &c.

Materials supplied by the yard, and patterns sent post free.

Civilians' Clothing.

Capital Travelling Tweed Suits	Rs. 20
Good Angola Suits	,, 35
Superfine Black Dress Suits from	,, 60

An immense assortment of Fancy Angolas to select from, of the newest patterns, all Wool, and warranted not to shrink in washing.

Silk Mixed Coatings, Venetians, Llamas, &c.

Best Bedford Cords for Breeches and Riding Trousers.

Cotton Bedfords, White Cotton Cords, Brown Cords, Moleskins, &c. &c.

Cheviots Beavers, Pilots, Sealskins, Vicunas, Black Cashmeres, Alpacas, Russell Cords, adapted for Clerical Wear.

Black Italian Cloth ; a new material for Clergymen's and Barristers' Gowns, light in texture.

Ready Made Department.

A large and well assorted stock of Cloth Coats, Alpaca, Tweed and Flannel Sacs, Flannel, Angola and Drill Trousers, Waistcoats of every description, Inverness Capes for travelling, Waterproof Clothing, all Wool, Flannel Shirts of the finest quality.

Hats, Caps, Helmets, &c.

Black Paris Silk Hats, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14.

Drab Blk and Bro Felt Dress Hats, Felt Helmets, Rs. 6, Rs. 7, and Rs. 8.

Air Chamber do. Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15.

REGULATION HELMETS, SHAPE APPROVED OF AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Metal Bound Sword Proof, clearing out at Rs. 30 ; usually sold at Rs. 45.

Air Chamber Felt Forage Caps, Rs. 9-8.

Waterproof Oxford Yachting Hats for Monsoon Wear, Rs. 8-8.

Straw Hats, Waterproof Cover, Rs. 4.

Shooting Hats, Air Chamber.

A large assortment of rich Pugrees.

The Mohair or Zephyr Hat, xtremely light with Cork body, Rs. 5.

Glengarry and Scotch Caps.
Sicilian Pork Pie Turban Felt Hats.
Staff and Regimental Forage Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Velvet Hunting Caps.
Sou-Westers, Rs. 3-8.

Shirts and Hosiery.

First-rate White Shirts, well sewn with Linen Fronts and French Wrists, either for Buttons or Studs, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.

A large lot of Colored Shirts, with Collars attached, Rs. 30 per doz.

White and Colored Merino Socks.
Lambs Wool Socks, Rs. 9 per doz., hand knit.
Balbriggan and Cotton Socks, at all prices.
Merino, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Vests.
India Gauze, and Silk and Wool do.
Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, in every shape now worn, made of Linen, three folds.
Scarfs, Neck Ties, Braces, Belts, &c. &c. &c.
Umberallas, Walking Sticks, &c.

Boots and Shoes.

reStrong Monsoon Boots, screw soles, warranted to sist wet.

Dress Boots, of Patent Leather, Morocco Enamel, &c.

Calf Skin, with Elastic Sides and Kid Tops.
Calf Skin Shoes, with Elastic and Laces.
Paten Leather do.

Domestic Department.

Blankets, Longcloths, Chintz Furnitures, Table Covers, Linens, Muslins, Carpets, Paper Hangings, &c &c. all at reduced rates.

Medal Ribbons.

Miniature Medals for the " Indian Mutiny," " Crimean," " Persian" " Mooltan and Guzerat" " Sutlej," the Order of the " Medjidie."

Wide and narrow Ribbons for the above, also the " Cabul" " Good Conduct."

Just received a large supply of Soft Felt Sicilian and Hungarian (or " Pork Pie") Hats.

R. PEAT & Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES of the best English Materials made to order on the shortest notice.

A large stock always ready.

Boot Hooks ; Button Hooks ; Spurs and Spur Boxes, Kid Reviver and " Cirage Vernis" (for Patent Leather Boots.)

Hoby's Imperial Blacking.

Directions for Self-Measurement.

1st.—Trace the exact shape of the foot on a sheet of paper.
2nd.—Measure in inches and quarters round the ball of the foot
3rd.—Do. do. do. instep and hollow of foot.
4th.—Do. do. do. heel and instep.
5th.—Do. do. do. ankle.

N. B.—List of prices sent on application. Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or a reference in Bombay.

R. PEAT & Co.

Medow Street, Fort.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

INDIAN BRANCH.

BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Robert Strong, Esq., (R. Strong & Co.,) Merchant.

Medical Officer.

DR. CORNELIUS C. MEAD.

Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.

MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds	,, 7,50,000

The Premiums.

The circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these :—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to his completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company : or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed ;—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Polices may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay July 1861.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

No. 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TERMS CASH.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

300 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
250 ,, ,, Longcloth.
500 ,, ,, Madapollams.
100 ,, ,, T. Cloth 40 inches.
200 ,, White Longcloth.
2 Cases T. Red Mulls.
1 ,, Woollen Shawls.

A few bales of Mule and Water Twist.

An invoice of Chinaware with gold edges, comprising Tea, Coffee, and Breakfast Cups and Saucers, Slop Bowls, Sugar Basins, Egg Cups, Milk and Cream Jugs, Dishes of Sizes, Bread and Butter Plates, Muffins, &c.

SALE OF WINES.

To close an account.

On MONDAY the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms

20 dozens quarts 1st quality Sparkling Hock.
15 ,, pints ditto ditto.
20 ,, quarts still Hock *Budesheimer.*
15 ,, ,, 1st quality Port.
9 ,, pints do. do.
15 ,, quarts 2nd quality do.
25 ,, pints do. do.

N. B.—The above are all of Messrs. Cutler and Co.'s shipping and they bear their brand, they are not sold for any fault but simply to close the business.—These can be tasted on the day of Sale or sample bottles can be had previously, which will be charged according to their respective values, payment for which to be made on delivery.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

The undersigned are prepared to receive offers for a few of these Shares.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the Warehouse of Nathu Jadowjee, near Mandvee Bunder next to Bapdavy, on account and at the risk of Shaw Mooljee Ruttonsey the first purchaser

1,055½ Cwt. and 35 Seers Linseed.

LIGHT AND FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES, &c. FOR AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms,

3 Elegant four-wheel Spider Buggies, fitted with hoods.

ALSO REFRIGERATORS.

A few of these, which are intended for containing Ice and Cooling Wine, Beer, &c.

These are now on view at the rooms of the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE.

Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

A MOUNTAIN BAROMETER, by Cary, of London, with portable Tripod and fitted in Case, a rare opportunity for those engaged in the Trigonometrical Survey.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1862. CRAWFORD & Co.

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